The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

The Latest Dispatches from Various Quarters.

—General Spinner has returned to Washington from Florida.

—The outstanding legal tenders on Saturday amounted to $381,330,327.

—E. A. Bradley has been appointed Gauger for the second district of Ohio.

—Alex. H. Stephens rode out on Saturday for the first time in several weeks.

—After May 1st, the Astor House, in New York, ceases to be kept as a hotel.

—Twenty cars of tea arrived at Omaha from San Francisco on Saturday evening.

—There are rumors of irregularities in the State Insurance Department of Kansas.

—The Southern State Fair Association of Ohio was organized in Dayton on Saturday night.

—The United States steamers Gettysburg and Ossipee and the monitor Ajax have arrived at Key West.

—The number of hogs killed in Chicago up to Saturday during the season is 1,503,437, against 1,291,600 in the same time last year.

—The Kansas Senate has passed a joint resolution to submit the question of female suffrage to a vote of the people of that State.

—Hamilton J. Smith, of Memphis, an actor who played under the name of Notilmah Smith, shot himself in New York on Saturday.

—The monitor Canonicus went into commission on Saturday, and will sail from Philadelphia for Key West this week, in tow of the Powhattan.

—Rev. Dr. R. S. Mason, for thirty years rector of Christ Episcopal church in Raleigh, N. C., and one of the most distinguished members of that diocese, is dead.

—The Kansas Grange has passed a resolution asking the Legislature to pay the indebtedness of the State Board of Agriculture, and discontinue appropriations to it.

—The number of hogs slaughtered in Cincinnati last week was 1,589; in the corresponding week last year, 2,631; total to the 21st, 588,055; same time last year 600,884.

—The boiler in Randt & Co.'s flouring mill in Louisville exploded on Saturday morning, demolishing one side and the roofs, and severely wounding Prosper Kalen, the engineer.

—It is the general opinion that no further Indian trouble will be had, the Indians who committed the depredations having all gone north to Tongue river, which is near 1,000 miles from Omaha.

—The Foster farm was sold in Worcester, Mass., on Saturday, by the tax collector to recover unpaid taxes of 1872, which the Fosters refused to pay on account of Mrs. Foster not being allowed to vote.

—The Utah Legislature adjourned on Saturday morning *sine die*, very little having been accomplished at this session, most of the bills passed having been of such a character as not to meet the approval of the Governor.

—Dr. O'Conner, a member of the Ohio Constitutional Convention from Seneca county, died at the Good Samaritan Hospital in Cincinnati, on Saturday night, of pulmonary consumption, after an absence of only a few days from his seat.

—Up till Saturday night 750,000 tons of ice have been gathered in the depots along the Hudson, and the season is considered over. Last year 1,500,000 tons were stored. The Hudson river is open to a point two miles north of Newburg.

—Victoria Woodhull, who had been announced to lecture in Chicago on Saturday and Sunday evenings, was unable to secure any place in which to speak. The manager of the hall engaged for her canceled the engagement so soon as he ascertained for whose use it was rented.

—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has information of the seizure at San Francisco of the Bayview distillery, at the Bayview refinery, and the wholesale liquor store of Louis Fauconeni, for violation of the internal revenue laws. The distillery was valued at one hundred thousand dollars.

—The Chicago *Inter-Ocean* of to-day contains an editorial in answer to the assumption that the Chicago Merchant's Exchange meeting of Friday was a rebuke to the United States Senators from Illinois. The article says the meeting was composed of only ten men, whereas Messrs. Logan and Oglesby represent three millions of people.

—A Washington dispatch says there are rumors in that city that Mr. Sherbeck will return from the London mission at his own request, and will be succeeded by Mr. Fish, Secretary of State. Mr. Bancroft is also said to have expressed a desire to return from Berlin, and that Rev. Mr. Thompson, now in that city, is urged upon the President for his successor as Minister to Prussia.

—Washington's birthday was celebrated in Richmond, Va., by a parade of the First Virginia Regiment, and a review by Gov. Kemper and other State officers. The streets and squares through which the regiment passed were thronged with citizens. In the afternoon a national salute was fired. This was the first parade in ten years that the people entered into with spirit. The colored militia will parade to-day.

—At a meeting of the Merchant's Club of Omaha, composed of prominent citizens and capitalists of that city and State, held last Friday night, the following resolutions were passed: "Whereas, Reports having been circulated throughout the country that Nebraska is in danger of an Indian war and attacks upon its settlements, on account of difficulties occurring at the Indian agencies, located hundreds of miles from the extreme western borders of the State, and many exaggerated statements have been made which are calculated to inflict great damage upon its interests; therefore, Resolved, That the murder of Robinson, Coleman and Appleton, near the Red Cloud agency, in the territory of Dakota, grew out of local difficulties at that agency, and involved not the slightest indication of a general uprising of Indian tribes; Resolved, That from the best information obtainable, no hostile Sioux have contemplated or made any movement looking to attacks upon the settlements in Nebraska or Wyoming, that official reports from Col. Smith, commandant at Fort Laramie, confirmed by those of agent Saville, show that Red Cloud and a large majority of the Indians at the various agencies are guarding them against possible injury from northern hostile Indians, which proves their friendly disposition beyond cavil or dispute; Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Club that Congress would do a wise act to transfer the exclusive control and conduct of Indian affairs to the Department of War."

FOREIGN.

—Several deaths from the famine have taken place in Nepaul, India.

—The Alsatian deputies have withdrawn from the German Reichstag and returned to Strasbourg.

—News has been received of the surrender of Coomassie, the capital of Ashantee, and that the king and family are prisoners.

—The Rome *Propolo Romano* says Cardinal Antonelli has sent a circular letter to all Bishops, asking them to come to Rome, as the Pope wishes to see them before he dies.

—Prof. Henry Reed, by telegraph from the Academy of Sciences of Vienna, announces the discovery of a comet in right ascension 20 hours and 40 minutes, of declination plus 24 degrees 51 minutes, with a faint motion southeast 21½ degrees.

—By the arrival of a steamer from Rio de Janeiro, news is received that the Asiatic cholera is raging at Buenos Ayres with intensity, claiming from thirty to forty victims per day. The total number of deaths amounts thus far to three hundred and seven. Fifty thousand persons had abandoned their homes in the city to seek refuge in the open country. The President of the republic had also fled the city for a healthier residence on the island of Carapacay. This act of Sarmiento is unfavorably commented upon by the press.

CRIME.

—J. M. Kreiter, of Harrisburg, and W. H. Dimmick, a member of the House of Representatives, have been bailed in $2,500 each on a charge of circulating prohibited circulars through the mails.

—John Bull and George Mehaffy on trial in Omaha for gambling, and under bonds for their appearance, the latter also on bail for murder, jumped the town on Saturday morning. Their bailers are hunting for them.

—The report of Judge Horton's committee closes with a resolution that Joseph E. Hays, Treasurer of the State of Kansas, be and he is hereby impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors in office. The minority made a report justifying the conduct of the Treasurer, and charging that the investigation had been so conducted as to elicit such facts only as tended to be unfavorable to the Treasurer, and rejected or refused to hear all evidence which in any manner tended to explain, excuse or justify the Treasurer in his management of the affairs of his department, and claims that there has only been a technical violation of law.

FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

The Work of the House on Saturday—Legislation Interesting to Western Pennsylvanians—Some Local Bills Introduced—Appropriations for Western Institutions.

The Swindle on the Banks—How the Job was Set up—A Deep Laid Scheme of Robbery—The Engineers of the Movement—The Wires they Pulled and How they were Pulled Themselves at Last.

Special to the Gazette.

HARRISBURG, February 21, 1874.

The Senate was not in session to-day, and the majority of the Senators have gone home.

HOUSE.

After the House had been dully organized for business, a large number of petitions on various subjects were presented and referred to the appropriate committees.

Looking Into the "Swindle."

Mr. BROCKWAY offered the following:

Resolved, That the special committee appointed on Thursday last to investigate the alleged attempt to swindle the banks of this State be instructed to inquire, so far as practicable, the names and locations of the banks which contributed to the fund asked for in a circular signed by Gibbons and Saunders, and the amounts contributed, and report the same to the House.

The resolution was unanimously passed.

Legislation Interesting to the West.

The following bills were presented, affecting interests in Western Pennsylvania.

Mr. VOGDES (Appropriations) as committed, an act making an appropriation for the support of the Western State Penitentiary.

Mr. GERWIG (same), as committed, one making an appropriation to the House of Reform of Philadelphia.

Mr. MITCHELL (same), as committed, one making an appropriation to the Pennsylvania Reform School.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT (same), as committed, one making an appropriation for the support of the Eastern State Penitentiary.

Mr. NEWMYER, a bill for the better protection of persons and property from damages of petroleum, and for the appointment of inspectors.

Mr. GERWIG, one making the office of mayor a salaried office.

Mr. BROCKWAY, one for the better regulation of appeals from assessment of damages by viewers of property taken for public use.

No other business of importance was transacted.

"All the Talk."

The scheme to swindle banks, and its explosion absorbs attention here and affords the Capital a genuine sensation; which it has not had since the commencement of the present Legislative session.

Reunion.

The "Legislative Reunion"—a gathering of surviving members of the Legislatures, from 1838, or thereabouts—will be held next Tuesday. Ex Senator Bigham, I understand, is one of the leading parties engaged in working the thing up. The use of the Hall of the House of Representatives has been granted for the purpose, and the gathering promises to be an interesting occasion.

Enjoying it.

The old roosters who had their day under former legislative dispensations, are chuckling over the manner in which the bank swindlers were caught up. They say it was a fool hardy attempt to make the present session a "paying one," and seem to rejoice over the whole affair. ARCTIC.

The Bank Swindle.

The greatest sensation that has occurred at the capital for some time is the exposure of the "bank swindle," as it is now generally styled, and the Legislature has an investigating committee on hands, whose report is likely to furnish "mighty interesting reading." The straight story of the swindling scheme can hardly be gathered from the many rumors and fabrications that are afloat, but the following comprises all the facts that have been thus far developed.

It is now about three weeks since the officers of the principal banks in Harrisburg were waited upon by J. Munroe Kreiter, formerly cashier of the Dauphin Country Bank, who had a memorial urging the Legislature to pass the act for the repeal of the usury laws. The matter naturally engaged the attention of the bank officers and it was not hard to get their signatures to the petition.

The Circular Business.

Soon after this, the bank officers throughout the State—especially county bankers—received circulars, one of which was as follows:

HARRISBURG, February 12.—*Dear Sir:* The bill to fix the rate of interest, now before the Legislature, is presented under the most favorable circumstances. If properly laid before the Legislature, as the gentlemen having it in charge design, and the friends of the measure give their prompt support and encouragement, it cannot fail of success. Action at this session is of the utmost importance, as the measure, if defeated now, will probably be defeated for all time. Very respectfully,

Wm. Colder, President First National Bank.
J. W. Weir, Cashier Harrisburg National Bank.
James McCormick, Jr., Cashier Dauphin Deposit Bank.
John A. Bigler, Vice President City Bank of Harrisburg.
Dougherty Brothers & Co., Bankers.
David Mumma, President Real Estate Savings Bank.
J. C. Bomberger, Cashier Mechanics Bank of Harrisburg.

This certainly seemed vague enough and quite innocent, but it was accompanied by another little document, quite lengthy, the gist of which was that

Money Would be Needed

to have the matter properly brought before the Legislature—to pay counsel for preparing the case, to pay them for arguing it before the committee, and for other "necessary expenses." To meet this demand for funds an assessment was made on each bank of one-tenth of one per cent. upon the capital stock of each of the financial institutions receiving the circular. The paper was signed by E. L. Sanders, Treasurer, and R. L. Gibbons, Secretary.

The bait seems to have taken, at least in some quarters, for about two weeks ago the Harrisburgh postmaster began to receive numerous letters addressed to Gibbons; some of the Harrisburg bankers also were favored with remittances from their county correspondents, with instructions to hand the money over if it was all right. This aroused their suspicions and kept them on the alert.

"Pass in the Checks."

About a week ago matters approached something like a crisis, when Postmaster Bergner received the following note from the regular carrier of the Bolton House mail:

P. M., Harrisburg: Please send letters for R. L. Gibbons to the Bolton House.

In compliance with this note the letters then on hand were given to the mail carrier of the Bolton House mail, and a verbal request to place the letters for E. L. Saunders, Treasurer, in the same box was also complied with.

On Tuesday last a leading banker of Harrisburg whose suspicions had been aroused, called upon Postmaster Bergner, and made inquiries as to Gibbons & Saunders. Upon learning of their reported headquarters, he called at the Bolton House, and was surprised to learn that no Gibbons or Saunders found a home there but that the letters had been handed over to the Hon. W. H. Dimmick, member of the Lower House from Wayne county and a cousin of Attorney General Dimmick.

Further inquiries were made which developed the fact that the circulars were chiefly in the handwriting of Kreiter, who holds forth in a real estate office near the Bolton House.

The matter was kept as quiet as possible until the re-assembling of the Legislature, when

The Corruption Was Exposed,

and a committee of investigation was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Young, Orvis and McCreery, two Republicans and one Democrat. In the pursuance of their duties this committee unearthed a great many facts. The committee met with closed doors on Friday night, and though the members were non communicative, on Saturday, the result of their deliberations was made known by the arrest of the Hon. Mr. Dimmick and Mr. Kreiter. The informations made against them were based upon the following section in the United States postal laws:

SECTION 131. That if any person having devised or intended to devise any scheme or artifice to defraud, or be effected by either opening or intending to open correspondence or communication with any other person (whether resident within or outside of the United States), by means of thepostoffice establishment of the United States, or by inciting some other person to open communication with the person so devising or intending, shall, in and for executing such scheme or artifice (or attempting so to do), place any letter or packet in any postoffice of the United States, or take or receive any therefrom, such person so misusing the postoffice establishment, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished with a fine of not more than five hundred dollars, with or without such imprisonment, as the court shall decide, not exceeding eighteen calendar months.

Dimmick and Kreiter Bagged.

The warrants were at once placed in the hands of the United States officers, who commenced a search for the accused. Dimmick had been in his seat in the House in the morning, but could not at once be found. Shortly before three o'clock, however, he was seen at the Bolton House and taken under arrest. About the same time also Kreiter was caught on Market street, and put under surveillance. The two men soon after were taken before United States Commissioner McCarrick and held to bail in the sum of $2,500 each to await a hearing.

The exposure of the fraud had occasioned much excitement in the city, that none of their friends seemed anxious to step up and help them. In the evening, however, a bondsman was secured in the person of State Printer B. F. Myers, of the *Patriot*, (Democrat,) and the accused were released.

Dimmick's Record.

Dimmick, the member from Wayne has been sent to the House by his Democratic friends in Wayne county, notwithstanding that his record previously was not of the best character. He was a member of the House several years ago, when he had a bill rushed through giving to the Milford and Matamoras Railroad Company all the taxes then paid into the Treasury by the New York and Erie Railroad Company—amounting to something like $25,000. He secured $10,000 on this, and attempted to sell the bill to Jay Gould, but the swindle was exposed. Dimmick then passed under a cloud for a short time, but reappeared this session and was quite popular. He is said to be a man of fine education, of pleasing address, and a "hail fellow well met," that gives him popularity.

Kreiter's record is not any better. He was the cashier of the Dauphin county bank, until some of his peculiar financiering, which it is said, did not bring himself or the bank any dividends, led to his official decapitation. He is a Democrat too of the rabid order, and it will be remembered made himself conspicuous during the last campaign by desiring to overhaul the State Treasurer's accounts.

How Much?

It is generally conceded that if the swindle had not been so promptly exposed it would have yielded a good profit to the managers. Some people figure the amount up to $100,000, but this is a pretty high figure. Some of the money already, it is said, has been received by the parties, but how much cannot be accurately ascertained yet.

What Will be Done About It?

The committee having the work in hand are making a thorough investigation. Thus far their labors have resulted in clearing the skirts of every other member of the Legislature. It is said they will report on Monday in favor of the prompt expulsion of Dimmick from the House, and after that they are to go ahead with their inquiries, according to instructions, until they have discovered who sent money, where it was sent to, and all about it, to finally report to the House.

So the case rests at present, and further particulars will be awaited with interest.

CHANG AND ENG.

The Great Mystery Solved—Two Hearts and Two Distinct Organizations.

A Philadelphia correspondent of the New York *Herald* says the last point of interest to the public in relation to the Siamese Twins is now apparently settled. It is the question that relates to their hearts. The peculiar abnormality of the livers, the union of the two in fœtal life, the strange manner in which an injection forced within the mesenteric vein of the one passed into the mesenteric vein of the other, the interior structure of the connecting link, the position of the two pouches, or sacs, evident reflection of the peritoneal membrane and the fact that there existed between the two but a common umbilical cord, along with the nature of the cartilaginous attachment from the sternum of the one to the sternum of the other, have all been fully and accurately described. These were the sole and only facts incorporated within the official report of those conducting the autopsy.

THE HEARTS OF THE TWINS.

There is nothing remaining now to investigate save the peculiar position of the hearts. The livers of the twain were upon opposite sides and laid in close connection. By the natural law of homologous union the hearts should be heard on the same. Their apexes incline towards each other, but, unlike the livers, they could never have been one and the same, or, of course, both would have died in the same hour. The heart of Eng is upon the right side, and the heart of Chang is upon the left, hence that of one is strangely and abnormally placed. Fluid injected into the heart of one failed to find its way to the heart of the other, as was the case when the livers, located near the bond of union, were operated upon. This is the last fact which establishes the individuality of each. In life their sympathies, passions, emotions, inclinations and personal habits were decidedly and sadly estranged, and this circumstance alone, without any keen anatomical scrutiny, would have shown the individuality of their heart and brain. Two individuals brought from different extremes of the world could have passed through the same number of years allied to the twins with less disagreement and conflict than those two incongruous, unsympathetic children, forced constantly to bear each other's burdens and complaints.

TASTES AND HABITS OF THE TWINS.

The report shows that the twins were physiologically distinct and different in form, tastes and dispositions. What Chang loved Eng hated and detested. Eng was very good natured; Chang cross and irritable. The sickness of one had no effect upon the other, so that while one would be suffering from fever the pulse of the other would beat at its usual rate. The twins not rarely suffered from bilious attacks, but one never suffered at the same time as the other, a circumstance which seems somewhat singular in view of the close connection which the post mortem has shown to exist between the livers of the pair. Chang drank pretty deep during the getting drunk, but Eng never felt any influence from the debauch of his brother—a seemingly conclusive proof that there was no free interchange in their circulations.

The twins often quarrelled, and of course, under the circumstances, their quarrels were bitter. They sometimes came to blows, and on one occasion came under the jurisdiction of the courts. After one of these difficulties Chang and Eng applied to Dr. Hollingsworth, their family physician, stating that they could not live longer together. The doctor declined to interfere and cooler counsels prevailed.

THE AUTOPSY.

And now that the autopsy is concluded, remarks the New York *Herald*, a few words more may be permitted to hazard the suspicion that the old story of the mountain and the mouse furnishes something of a parallel to it. With what an air of mystery the doctors hurried off to Mount Airy, secured the bodies, carried them home in triumph, and have since gloatingly brandished their scalpels over them, ominously hinting at the developments yet to come. We may be obtuse, but we have failed to discover the importance of the results obtained. If the doctors have got back their $10,000 worth, well and good; but, as the case stands at present in the public eye, the results have fallen far short of what had been looked for, and science is but little or none the better for the bargain struck with the disconsolate widows.

OHIO ITEMS.

A MAN named Evan Evans was drowned in the Mahoning river last Thursday.

THE new opera House at Youngstown is to be opened Monday night with a performance by Couldock.

VICTORIA C. WOODHULL is announced to lecture in New Philadelphia, sometime during the month of April next.

TWO masked men entered the house of Wm. Hutton, a farmer of Fairfield county, Monday night, and forced him to disgorge $200, with which he escaped.

JOHN QUIZKY, confined in the county jail at Cleveland on a charge of arson, committed suicide in his cell on Thursday night, by hanging himself with a pocket handkerchief.

AN old man, a batchelor, named Jesse Farmer, was found dead in his house near Paris, Stark county, on the morning of the 19th inst. He had been helping a neighbor, Mr. Shipe, hauling logs the day before.

COLONEL GREER, of Dayton, father of Commander Greer, who commanded the Tigress in its recent Arctic voyage, and father-in-law of General J. W. Wood, was thrown from a wagon Thursday, and died from his injuries several hours afterward.

FREDERICK TOBIAS committed suicide on Thursday night at his home, near Phillipsburg, by shooting himself with a pistol. He had been a spree, and his family scolding him for his bad conduct, he went out doors and shot himself. He leaves a wife and several children.

THE saloon keepers of Chillicothe, fearing an onset from the women, are holding nightly meetings and preparing for defense. They purpose to take the name of every woman who prays against them and withdraw all their patronage from her husband and other members of the family.

ON Saturday, H. Pennington, a young man residing four miles from Wilmington, fell in a fit in the stable yard, face downward into a pool of water. His struggles attracted the attention of his aged parents, but both being old and helpless, they could not assist their son, and before help arrived he was dead.

THE Marietta *Register* says: The following are the names of a family of eleven children in this county, the father being a minister in good standing. Lela Vo, female; Laco Tu, male; Rona Lo, female; Algo Ri, male; Ivan Ho, male; Nola Fe, male; Gura Fa, female; Dula Ma, male; Nena Ra, female; Reno Do, male; Romo Na, male.

THE *Democratic Press*, of Havenna, tells of a remarkable case, which, if true, is one of the most singular on record. Daniel Burnham, a lad of about 50 years of age, living near the centre of Rootstown, on Tuesday of last week, while at the dinner table was seized with a fit of coughing; her tongue became detached at the roots, and dropped from her mouth into her hand. It seems that she had been in her usual health, although having met a partial paralysis of the tongue some two years previous. Since this strange event, she has superintended her domestic affairs personally, and succeeds in making herself understood.

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LATEST OIL STRIKES.

Three New Wells at Petrolia.

A telegram to the Oil City *Derrick* says the O'Brien well, on the Harrison farm, Petrolia, struck Thursday night, and is flowing one hundred barrels a day, from the third sand.

Hasean reached the fourth sand Friday in his well on the Hay's farm. They are now moving the boiler preparatory to running a bit into it. Indications are favorable for a good well.

T. J. Vandergrift & Co. struck the sand in their new well on the Paul Troutman farm Friday afternoon. It immediately commenced flowing at a lively rate. Cannot as yet tell what it will do, as the tools are still in the hole. It is, however, showing up finely.

FOUR frame buildings were de-troyed by fire at Hyde Park, Luzerne county, on Friday night, rendering twelve families homeless. The buildings were old and not very valuable.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

THE CAPITAL.

Washington's Birthday Observed by Congress.

Mint Operations at a Stand Still.

Anxious Candidates for a Louisiana Judgeship.

Ex-President Baez's Opinion on the Cuban Insurrection.

The Army and Fortification Appropriations.

Statement of the Captured and Abandoned Property Fund.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, February 22, 1874.

Washington's Birthday.

The House adjourned over until Tuesday to celebrate Washington's birthday. The Senate will meet to morrow morning and immediately do the same.

A Bitter Fight Almost Ended.

The bitter fight that has been made against the confirmation of Cooke for Governor of Colorado, Baird as Postmaster at Atlanta, Ga., and Simmons as Collector of Customs in Massachusetts is nearly at an end. The candidates will be confirmed.

Fort St. Philip Canal.

The House Committee on Railroads and Canals have postponed consideration of the Fort St. Philip Canal for this session.

The Case of Judge Durell.

Though the report on the investigation of Judge Durell of Louisiana is likely to be favorable to him, it is believed Durell will yet have a contest for the successorship is already commencing. Four or five different parties are named. Billings, a lawyer who was prominent before the Convention for Governor, and Nominated Kellogg, is said to be General West's choice, as they are on amicable terms. Billings is an old friend of Durell. Congressman Sheldon favors Pardie, his former partner, and Samuel H. Walker, being a manufacturer, and Secretary Fish, may have some backing from the Cabinet. Thomas Huston is mentioned without a backer Somebody will, of course, have to be disappointed, so, to satisfy the claims of the next strong man faction, Congressman Morey's bill to redivide the district of Louisiana into two federal districts, now in the House Judiciary Committee, will furnish a resource. The additional expenses, however, will, it is thought, dissuade Congress from such a division—the payment of double salaries, erection of new buildings, &c., must be avoided.

The Ousted Santo Domingo President.

The ousted President of Santo Domingo, Baez, who is passing a few days at Willard's Hotel, is attracting some attention from such as desire our Government to mix itself up with annexation and filibustering schemes. From the conversation with Baez, no grounds for supposing him to be here for other than a visit of recreation can be discovered. He has visited President Grant to pay his respects to that official, with whom he has had no official nor such intimate communication, and will go to Boston ten days hence, whither he has been invited. His visit to New York has been for consultation with cronies in regard to some malady of the throat. From his knowledge of such countries and of revolutions, he thinks the Cuban insurgents are not likely to succeed without outside aid, though they may continue such struggles as they are carrying on in the woods and mountains indefinitely with their meagre forces. He speaks intelligently of the war in Spain, he having been an officer in the Spanish army many years himself. Baez was educated in Paris, speaks French quite fluently, but next to English, and altogether this gray haired, whiskered gentleman seems to be a gentleman of more ability than he got credit for from some reporters of the Santo Domingo Commission Expedition.

The Army and Fortification Appropriations.

The two appropriation bills which have passed the House—the army and fortification bills—are about to be taken up by the Senate Committee on Appropriations. Senator West, of that committee, who has charge of the army bill, has been making some investigations in the various matters provided for in the bill, and will be about ready to report. When this is done, the committee intend holding consecutive sessions on the bill until it is disposed of. The Senate committee is not disposed to retrench and cut down the amounts so lavishly put in the House bill. Besides this disposition there will be no small pressure from those interested to add new features to the bill and increase the amount of some of the items, so that the bill, by the time the committee gets through with it, will call for considerably more than the present amount, which is $16,888,000. The fortification bill will be the next taken up in the committee, and in the meantime it is understood Senator Davis, of Virginia, is to be given charge of it, to examine and report changes that may suggest themselves.

At a Stand Still.

Mint operations are somewhat at a stand still pending the uncertainties respecting the final legislation on the currency. DIAMOND.

WASHINGTON, February 21, 1874.

Captured and Abandoned Property Fund.

In response to a resolution of inquiry, the Secretary of the Treasury to-day transmitted to the House of Representatives statements in regard to the captured and abandoned property fund, containing the following information: The total amount of money covered into the treasury as proceeds of sales of captured and abandoned property, consisting almost entirely of cotton, was $20,910,656. Of this amount there has been paid to claimants and awards of the Court of Claims $6,300,463, under judgments of the United States Circuit Courts, $97,734, and under awards by the Secretary of the Treasury under the act of May 18, 1872, $97,734. The fund has also been diminished $75,000 by expenses of collection, leaving a balance in the Treasury of $14,410,479. There remain unpaid judgments of the Court of Claims amounting to $1,834,611.

WASHINGTON, February 22, 1874.

Congressional Business.

The House thus far has passed one hundred and fifteen bills and about fifty resolutions calling upon the departments for information. The Senate business makes a small showing compared with the House.

Proposed Amendments to the Laws.

The House Committee on Judiciary report that as all other property and rights of property of persons engaged in the late rebellion have by general acts of amnesty and laws of the United States been exempted from confiscation, there can be no reason for now retaining on the statute book such acts and parts of acts as were very properly enacted to prevent aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States during the war, which by their impediments to creditors of the United States in receiving their just dues amount to confiscation thereof, and also such acts to the same effect which were passed to hinder and prevent disloyal persons whose disabilities had not then been removed, because of their participation in the rebellion, from making any claim against the Government for debts due and claims not arising out of the rebellion prior thereto, should also be repealed. The committee, therefore, report a bill repealing the Joint resolution of March 2d, 1867, prohibiting the payment of debts due by the United States before the war unless loyalty is proved, and repealing the oath at present required of applicants for pensions.

Proposed Changes in the Postal System.

The Senate Appropriation Committee will propose the abolition of the postal car system on railroads, and the repeal of the law providing for the free delivery of letters, the latter on the ground that large sums are thus spent for the benefit of residents in a few cities which the people at large are taxed to pay for. It is estimated that such changes would nicely cover the $7,000,000 estimated as deficiencies of the Postal Department for the ensuing year.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, February 21, 1874.

Civil Service Appointments.

Members of the Civil Service Commission are not slow to declare their hostility to the proposition favored by some members to proportion the appointments in the Civil Service among members of Congress. Although such a plan, if carried out, would not abrogate the Civil Service rules, still the motives of the members who propose it are questioned and the step has been classed as the "appointment grab." Some members of the Commission threaten to resign if their powers are interfered with or the regulations changed, and, moreover, those members, or at least a portion of them, who belong in the department, but serve on the commission gratuitously, assert their right to compensation for such extra work, and, therefore, they will endeavor to get it. The Civil Service Commission has discovered that it would be unconstitutional to delegate this appointing power to members of Congress, that such a privilege belongs exclusively to the President. There is no doubt but what General Butler will encounter severe opposition from this commission, and in official circles as well, in his attempt to set aside the present Civil Service system. The system, however, will admit of modification, greatly to the benefit of the service and the publicgenerally. General Butler, feeling convinced of this, will not cease his efforts to make it more fair and just until it is accomplished.

Labor in the Departments—A Hero or a Martyr.

The Hon. Stewart L. Woodford, who introduced the bill to change the hours of labor in the departments from 6 hours to 7 in the winter and 8 in the summer, is in a fair way to become either a hero or a martyr. Since the introduction of the bill he has received about a hundred letters daily from lady clerks remonstrating with him for his cruelty, and asserting that "it was too bad, indeed it was," to ask them to work longer. A few days since he visited the Treasury and was "the observed of all observers," and was pointed out everywhere as the "horrid man" who had introduced that "State's prison bill," and before he left was waited upon by a delegation of females and remonstrated with.

The result is a weakness in his spine, and a distendination to visit the fountain of our nation's wealth. There has been a general caving in all along the line, and the committee are now unanimously agreed that six hours are enough for any poor clerk or clerkess to write records or manipulate filthy lucre, and they will so recommend. Thus, Mr. Woodford having suffered martyrdom, now becomes a hero, and the ruffled imperturbility of the ladies becomes placid again.

Departure of Mail Steamships.

The Postoffice Department will forward to all prominent postoffices in a few days a printed schedule showing the departure of all trans-Atlantic steamers carrying the United States mails, port from which they sail and date of sailing during the month of March.

This publication, under the auspices of the Department, is a new custom, and as there are many new lines carrying the mails this year under the recent contract, it will be of some benefit to the mercantile community.

The New Patent Bill.

Some of the opponents to Mr. Sayler's new Patent bill object to it on the ground that it is unconstitutional, and, therefore, should not become a law.

That clause in the Constitution which refers to the matter is found in section 8, article 1, and reads as follows: "That Congress shall have power to promote the progress of science and useful arts by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries."

This provision was, of course, well understood by Mr. Sayler, and he does not think his bill violates it, but to meet the obligation he has under consideration a clause to allow a patentee to have exclusive right for one year and then allow them to renew under the provisions of his bill.

Salaries of Treasury Officials.

The bill introduced by Mr. Dawes, which provides that the salaries of the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury and of the Comptroller shall be $6,000 per annum each, and that of the Auditor, Solicitor, Register, Commissioner of Customs and Supervising Architect at $5,000 each, Commissioners of Indian Affairs, Agriculture, Land Office and Pensions, and Assistant Postmaster General, shall be $4,500 per annum, has been removed from the files of the Judiciary Committee and referred to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service. This will enable the latter committee to consider all the above cases in connection with the general reorganization and overhauling of departments.

Postoffice Appropriation.

The Postoffice Appropriation bill will not be prepared for some weeks. Judge Tyner, of the Appropriation Committee, has the subject in charge and is awaiting the result of the mail lettings, now before the Postmaster General. It is understood that the bids this year, especially those from the territories, are from 30 to 50 per cent. lower than those submitted for many years past, and Mr. Tyner will be able, it is thought, to reduce the estimates of the department for transportation of the mails considerably on the account.

Restoration of Captured Artillery.

During the late civil war two pieces of artillery set aside by the State of Virginia for the use of the students at the Virginia Military Institution were sent to Richmond, and during the war were captured by the Union army. In the year 1866 application was made by the Alumni of the above named institution to General Stone for their restoration, which application was unheeded until a few days since, when Hon. Thomas Whitehead, of Virginia, made application to the Secretary of War, who immediately ordered their restoration.

Treasury Information.

It is given out at the Treasury Department that one hundred and twelve clerks are engaged preparing information in response to the resolution of Congress calling on the department for information. This number can well be spared for awhile in settling claims, if the information asked for by Congress should result in the doing away of unnecessary, but costly, systems in vogue in the Treasury Department.

Investigation of Agricultural Colleges.

The Committee on Education and Labor have prepared a large number of questions to be propounded to the Superintendents of Agricultural Colleges for the purpose of ascertaining the truth or falsity of the charges preferred against the management of the said institutions throughout the country.

The Mexican Veterans' Pension.

I have before stated that it was more than probable that the Mexican Veterans would meet with some opposition in getting their names placed upon the pay rolls of the Pension office. The sub committee on Invalid Pensions to whom the matter was referred has not taken definite action upon the subject, but it is presumed that upon a mature consideration of all the facts connected with the matter they will report adversely upon such action. There is a disposition upon the part of most members to do all that can be done consistently with the public welfare for those who have risked their lives and jeopardized their health to preserve our country and its institutions, but sympathy cannot always be the governing motive. A few facts connected with the pensions granted to other survivors will be of interest, and will show why the committee may well hesitate.

In the war of the Revolution there were engaged 238,715 soldiers. In March, 1818, an indigent pension was granted to those who served until the end of the war, or a period of nine months, by which act 20,485 were placed upon the rolls. In May, 1828, an act was passed granting special pensions to a certain class, which placed 1,200 more upon the rolls.

In July, 1832, or fifty years after the close of the war, a pension was granted to those who had served six months, which placed upon the rolls 33,425 more. The average age of the survivors under the last act was 74½ years, and the expectation of life beyond that time is about seven years.

Up to 1853 six acts had been passed relating to revolutionary widows, by which 39,295 widows were placed upon the rolls. The act of 1853 limited the pensions to those who had served five years, and to those who had served one month and participated in a battle. Under this act 2,765 were granted pensions. The act of 1866 granted pensions to widows who had served ninety days, and 5,944 were placed upon the rolls.

In the Mexican war 73,260 soldiers were engaged, of which number about 5,000 soldiers and widows are now probably drawing pensions from different invalid acts. If the survivors should be placed upon the rolls this year, it will be only about twenty-five years since the close of the war against fifty years of the previous wars.

The expectation of life from 51 years is about 19 years, against 6 years and 7 years of the first named soldiers. It will be seen, therefore, that the pension list of the survivors of the Mexican war this year, or for several years to come, would be a great discrimination in their favor. The estimated number of Mexican soldiers now surviving is 29,540, much more than *one half* of all engaged in the war, while the number of Revolutionary soldiers who were granted p

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MONDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1874.

BONDS at Frankfort 98⅛.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 32f.

GOLD closed in New York Saturday at 112⅞.

SOMETHING of a riot is reported at Havana, on the part of unarmed volunteers, as an expression of hostility to the Captain General's new military decree. In suppressing the uprising, several persons were killed.

SEVERAL foreign governments have already signified their acceptance of the invitation to participate in the Centennial Exposition. Among these are the German Empire, the Netherlands, Belgium, Mexico, Ecuador and Hayti. It is quite certain that all the great powers will be represented.

THE SANBORN contracts have been pithily defined to be a farming out of taxes for one half the amount collected. If a man can discover those who dodge the payment of taxes, when he makes a commission out of it, why cannot the regular officials discover them, as it is their duty to do. And in any event, is not fifty per cent. a pretty heavy commission?

OUR profoundest apologies to the *Commercial*. Its editorial columns are usually so stupid, (owing, doubtless, to the absence of its editor, who finds it essential to eke out a livelihood as a Harrisburg politician) that one may be pardoned for mistaking their drift and purpose. A careful examination shows, however, a few lame allusions to the canvass. We so far correct as to say that "after a period of fussy impotency," etc., in stating its case. We will try and please our neighbor by being exact.

THE testimony before the Investigating Committee, in Durell's case, has been published, and while a case is not made out, with sufficient clearness to convict him of acts worthy of impeachment, enough is developed for it to be clear that he is not fitted for the position he occupies. What seems most clear is, that he was drunk while on the beach, and treated lawyers, practicing before him, in a rude, ungentlemanly and insulting manner. His relations with Norton are rather confused, and give rise to a suspicion of complicity, but nothing is proven. If he could be induced to resign it would be well; and if the case admits of impeachment, it would, apparently, be right.

IT IS THOUGHT that Disraeli will pursue a policy, in some particulars, identical with that of Gladstone, the difference being rather in extent than in principle. Both are pledged to an extension of the suffrage, to a reduction of taxation, and to the release of tea and coffee from duty. Just where the reduction in taxation shall be made, whether on income, realestate, or by a repeal of certain duties, is now the question of interest. If Disraeli should commit the error of uniting his fortunes with the aristocratic and wealthy elements, he must incur the displeasure of the middle and poorer classes. Judging from the number of titled persons in his Cabinet, he will conform his policy to the interests of the wealthy, by abolishing the income tax, rather than care for the poor, by abolishing the duty on tea and coffee. It is rather freely predicted that Disraeli, favorably as he enters upon power, will not have a long term of office. His associations are unpopular, and must, ere long, drag him down.

THE Chicago *Tribune*, which opposes any increase of legal tenders, favors the increase of national bank notes, and argues as follows on the subject: "Free banking does not necessarily involve currency inflation. If everybody who can deposit $100,000 in bonds at Washington is allowed to issue $90,000 in national bank notes, this will not depreciate the currency. A paper currency is worth precisely as much as the money in which it is redeemable. The national bank currency is redeemable in greenbacks. It is worth, then, just what greenbacks are. Now, if no more legal tenders are set afloat, their value will remain just about what it is NOW. But if their value is unchanged, the national bank notes redeemable in them will also have an unchanged value. So long, therefore, as the currency is increased by the issue of national bank notes, and not of greenbacks, there can be no depreciation, and, consequently, no inflation,—for inflation, as the term is used nowadays, signifies an increase in the volume of the currency that causes depreciation, or, as its friends put it, 'makes money cheaper.'" The argument is not of the best, but as we agree on the essential point, we need not criticise.

WILLIAM H. DIMMICK and J. Monroe Kreiter were arrested at Harrisburg on Saturday, charged with sending the blackmailing letters to the banks, the Committee appointed by the Legislature having elicited sufficient evidence to fasten the guilt upon them. Dimmick is the Democratic member of the House of Representatives from the counties of Pike and Wayne, and Kreiter is a resident of Harrisburg. They were taken before the United States Commissioner and required to enter bail in the sum of $2,500 each to await a hearing, for a violation of the United States Postal laws. If the charges are sustained, there is but one course the House of Representatives can honorably pursue, and that is to ignominously expel Dimmick at once, and let the full penalty of the law be meted out to the guilty parties. We hope no banking institution of this city has been induced to contribute to this corruption fund, as those who pay bribes are equally guilty with the receivers in such cases. It is believed that the conspiracy is confined to the two parties named, but further developments may transpire, of which our Harrisburg correspondent will keep our readers fully advised.

THE vote of Friday in the Senate shows that that body will favor an increase of the currency when some practical measure to that end is brought forward. It seems to be thought that thus far no measure has been presented sufficiently complete in itself, to be worthy of adoption. It is unfortunate that it is not speedily done, as any measure must of necessity run the gauntlet of a flood of amendments, before it can be adopted. The question of redistributing the currency stands, in one sense, by itself. Yet the friends of an increased currency are willing to use it as a means to secure votes for an ultimate advance in the amount of currency. Redistribution is at best but a temporary expedient. Some one has truly said that "the idea of taking twenty-five millions, fifty or seventy-five millions from one section and redistributing it in another, is like dipping water from a pond at the base of a hill and pouring it into a trough on the side of the hill, connected by a pipe from its (the trough's) bottom with the pond below. The water, by the laws of nature, will find its way back to the pond. The circulating medium is no less subject to inexorable natural laws of supply, demand and price than water to those of seeking its own level." Yet New England dreads even the temporary disturbance of the currency level, and thus is rather apt to yield to an increase sooner than submit to a redistribution.

BUREAU OF STATISTICS.

The first annual report of the State Bureau of Statistics of Labor and Agriculture is before us, and comprises a volume of over three hundred pages, much of the contents being of a statistical character, some of it historical, and general. What does not pertain to this Commonwealth is probably thrown in for general information, and is valuable in itself, although its usefulness depends on the idea of keeping the annual reports of the Bureau, and regarding them as serial,—the reports of succeeding years being supplementary to the one before us. We have not had time to test the accuracy of some of the data presented, but suppose, from the enthusiasm with which Mr. Bigham devotes himself to statistics, that they are generally correct. A chart is furnished, which exhibits the relative rank of the several counties of the State during nine decades, from 1790 to 1870. By this it appears that Allegheny county began, in 1790, as 17th in rank; in 1800 she was 16th; in 1810 she was 14th; in 1820 she was 9th; in 1830 she was 5th; in 1840 she was 3d; in 1850 she was second, and has retained this position since, being only second to Philadelphia in population. We may, at some time, note some of the surprising changes of status that have taken place among the several counties.

The subjects treated comprise population and its ratio of increase, occupations and pursuits, historical, statistical and financial statements, revenue of the Commonwealth, agriculture and manufactures, educational, charitable and reformatory institutions, mineral statistics, coal, iron, petroleum, State quarries, commerce as shown at the several ports of entry, and by boards of trade, beside general information relating to the State government. A comparison is instituted between the growth of population in New York and Pennsylvania, from 1790 to 1870, and containing the per centage for the last decade down to 1900, showing that by that time we have a good prospect of being the Empire State. This may be rather fanciful, yet the elements of growth are far more numerous in this State than in New York, and our per centage of increase has been better sustained than has hers. The work is valuable for those fond of statistical information.

OUR LEGAL HOLIDAY.

The birthday of George Washington has been set apart, by State law, as a legal holiday. It occurred yesterday, the 22d inst, but will be observed to-day. It is one of those holidays not very generally observed, except where observance is compulsory, our people not yielding readily or graciously to holidays appointed in memory of an individual. Christmas, New Years, Fourth of July, Thanksgiving and Decoration Day comprise all that are generally observed, and these have reference to events rather than to individuals. We would not improperly multiply holidays, thus inspiring idleness, but we might very properly add a few to our list, and not be too largely supplied. To accept, universally, Washington's birthday will, it is true, create a precedent—that of establishing holidays in honor of individuals. Yet if this were done at all, no name, unless it be that of Lincoln, could be more fittingly commemorated in this manner.

George Washington was a great and good man. He was possessed of an exceptionally well-balanced mind, and his temper was even and uniform. He was not brilliant and dazzling, either as a thinker, speaker, soldier or statesman; but was clear, careful, calm, loyal and true. He accomplished a vast deal with very slender resources, and persevered in the cause of freedom when all around were despairing and heart-broken. Few men could have held together so firmly troops that were unpaid, half-clothed, unshod, and nearly starved. Fewer still could have induced their soldiers to follow to battle when every step taken was marked with blood that oozed from frozen and wounded feet. Yet all this Washington did, and with such soldiers achieved victory at Trenton, Princeton and elsewhere. It is hard to believe that our country would have been set free from English domination had it not been for Washington. Certainly neither Lee nor Arnold, nor Gates, nor Warren, nor any of the commanders but himself, possessed the firmness, strength of character and power of command essential to those great emergencies that now and then arose during the seven years' struggle.

In saying this, we do not underrate, either the soldierly qualities of other commanders, or the financial skill of Governor Morris, or the legislative influence of the great and noble men in Congress. They did their part, and did it well; but it still is true, that the great burden of the Revolutionary contest rested on the heart and mind of Washington. In our recent rebellion, we have often thought that the burden of care rested quite as heavily on Lincoln and Stanton, as upon Grant or Sherman, or any of the military commanders; probably more so. The military leaders did their duty well, and deserve all the praise and honor they ever received, but it still is true that all the resources needed were freely supplied, through the exertions of those at the head of Government. But Washington was compelled to supply his own resources, to a great extent, and bear, on his own heart, the burden of the contest.

But great as were his services during the war, they did not overshadow in importance those rendered by him in establishing the Government. This was the great work, that absorbed his most earnest attention for eight years. It was well done. His term ended, and he gracefully retired from office, leaving the Government machinery in good working order, and its several departments well systematized. It is known that all was done with remarkable fidelity and skill. The example that followed, of retiring, at the close of his second term, to private citizenship has been of more benefit to the nation than can certainly be known to the people. Whatever tendency or temptation there may be toward seizing upon the office personally,—and this was once rumored against Andy Johnson,—the example of Washington rises up as a reproach. He was a noble man, of solid virtues, dignified character, careful and methodical of habit, a sagacious commander, a wise ruler, and a patriot, whose memory is deserving of honor.

POLITICAL NOTES.

MISS R. E. BOYLE ran for School Director in Phœnixville and was defeated.

GEORGE TABER, Esq., was chosen Burgess of Union City at the election last week.

THE election in Clarion resulted in the selection of T. S. Wilson, Esq., as Burgess.

SOLOMON MALICK was chosen Chief Burgess of Sunbury and W. I. Greenough Second Burgess, at the recent election.

HON. JAMES CAMPBELL, of Clarion, will be candidate for the Republican nomination for Congress in that district at the ensuing election.

THE Oregon election of Governor, Legislature, member of Congress, etc., occurs June 1. The Democractic State Convention is called to meet at Albany, March 18

ONLY six papers in Kansas are displeased with the election of Governor Harvey as Senator. Of these, three are old Bourbon Democratic sheets, and two were Greeley organs.

EX-PRESIDENT JOHNSON, Governor Hendricks, of Indiana, Ignatius Donnelly, of Minnesota, and Jonah A. Nooman, of Chicago, all old political stagers, are now the leading grangers.

HON. HENDRICK B. WRIGHT beat Charles Parish, Esq., president of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company, for a seat in the Councils of Wilkesbarre city. It is seldom that two men of so much worth and prominence as these are found contesting with one another for comparatively trival honors. Mr. Parrish has been President of the Council for some years, and Mr. Wright will now doubtless succeed him in tu that position.

THE FIRST MRS. CHASE.

Her Beauty and Her Sweet Temper—Why She Died Early.

A correspondent of the *Courier-Journal* gives the following description of the first wife of Chief Justice Chase: "It would be almost impossible by any description," says the writer, "to convey an idea of the peculiar charm and fascination of Catharine Garniss. She reminded one of a butterfly hovering over a rose. Such was the flutter of youth and gayety her dress, her manner, conveyed; yet, when in repose, her appearance was strictly statuesque, even to sadness. She was a sallow blonde, with very perfect features, light, curling hair, and a bright, bewitching smile. In evening dress, she was radiantly beautiful; her skin, because of its sallowness imperfect in the day time, appearing of marble whiteness by lamplight; and her rounded figure, arms and neck bearing admirably the "decollette" style of dress. She was not above a medium height, but very stylish, graceful, and striking in her appearance and movements. Her conversational powers and her tact and refinement were remarkable in one whose parents bore the mark of early want of culture and breeding. She was, in spite of their many external imperfections, a devoted daughter to her plain and warm-hearted father and mother; nor did she by nod or look, give token in any instance of being aware of these social deficiencies. Their wealth carried them into the solid society of Cincinnati, in which their daughter achieved a very different triumph. Her sweet and joyous disposition, her innocent, unoffending nature, made her a universal favorit e; but she was never designed either by birth or training to be the companion of a man of letters, or to live in the shadow of a scholarly seclusion. The world and society were as necessary to her as warmth and sunshine to a bird or butterfly. Fashion was her element, and despoiled of its gay adornment she found herself without the resources which habit had made essential to her being. Her freedom was as dear to her as life. She could no more bear confinement than a Solibri. Liberty was accorded to her in the only way possible under the circumstances—that of an early death! It is not meant by these remarks to throw the slightest disparagement on Mr. Chase or the bright, ballroom belle he selected to grace his home. Their marriage was a mistake on both sides. The very grandeur of his nature and its consequent inflexibility was a barrier between them. He was an impending cliff above the rose, stretching every branch, every bud, for sunlight beyond its shadow. He was never conscious, probably, of the obstructions his cast of character presented to everything like true hope and enjoyment in one who could not brook such restraint. It was like surrounding a babbling fountain with marble walls and thus converting it into a cold and stagnant tarn! Who knows how much of this same influence entered into the brief lives and early deaths of the successors of Catharine Garniss!"

OWEN BROWN.

Escape from Harper's Ferry.

Ralph Keeler's contribution to the *Atlantic Monthly* for March, entitled "Owen Brown's Escape from Harper's Ferry," is a most remarkable article. The author made a visit to Put-in-Bay Island in Lake Erie, the home of John Brown, Jr. With him lived Owen Brown, the hero of Keeler's most graphic narrative. "It was not," says the writer, "till after we had met very often that Owen Brown consented to tell me the story of his escape, or that John told me enough of his father's plans to give dignity to the attempt at Harper's Ferry." John Brown's purpose was to make slave-holding as unsafe and unprofitable in Virginia as he had made it in Missouri. He proposed to rely almost entirely upon the blacks for supporters; he, with a few whites, would command and restrain them. We are told that it was his desire to show the Southern people the humanity of his intentions, which made him delay his escape from the engine house until it was too late. Owen Brown was not in the fight in which his two brothers were killed and his father captured. He was left, with two others, to guard the farmhouse which had been their rendezvous. The partners of his escape were Tidd, a Maine lumberman; Barclay Coppoc, brother of Edwin, who was hanged, Frank J. Merriam and John E. Cook, who was afterwards taken and executed. For weeks they crept along the mountain ranges, the whole country through which they passed alive with armed men in search of them. The story is certainly of absorbing interest, with here and there a touch of pathos and heroism. It is not even without a humorous episode or two. One cannot help receiving a most distinct impression from these pages. The words were taken down from the lips of Owen Brown, and told by himself, and not by Keeler.

Ohio's Official Positions Under the Government.

Ohio seems to enjoy a semi-monopoly of the brilliant and lucrative positions under the Government. Besides the President, Ohio has also: W. T. Sherman, General of the army; Phillip H. Sheridan, Lieutenant General; Irvin McDowell, Major General; M. R. Waite, Chief Justice, late counsel to Geneva Arbitration; Noah H. Swayne, Associate Justice; D. K. Cartter, Chief Justice District of Columbus, Columbus Delano, Secretary of the Interior, Benjamin R. Cowen, Assistant Secretary of the Interior; W. H. Smith, Assistant Attorney General for the Interior; R. C. Schenck, Minister to England; John A. Bingham, Minister to Japan; C. S. Mattoon, Consul at Honolulu; D. H. Bailey, Consul at Hong Kong; W. H. Evans, Consul at Maranham; E. T. Sheppard, Consul at Tien-Tsin; R. M. Hanson, Consul at Bremen; E. Klauprecht, Consul at Stuttgart; M. Chance, Consul at Nassau; C. Mueller, Consul at Amsterdam; F. W. Ames, Consul at San Domingo, Samuel Shellabarger, Civil Service Commissioner; R. W. Taylor, First Comptroller of the Treasury. We say nothing of the immense army of clerks, etc., in which Ohio, we think, surpasses any other State, unless it be New York. Pennsylvania, with all her intense loyalty, is not even allowed a seat in the Cabinet or a first-class mission. Indiana is not much "better off."

Fish Torpedoes.

An experiment was recently made by the British Admiralty Department with one of Whitehead's fish torpedoes. This is made of steel; is about eight feet long, eighteen inches in diameter in the centre, and tapers off to a point at each end. At the tail end there is a three-bladed screw propeller, worked by an engine inside the body, and a four bladed rudder to steer it in the direction it is intended to go. It is constructed in three parts. The head contains the rocket, which, being charged with gun cotton when required for actual service, is fired by concussion with the enemy's ship, and intended to blow up the vessel. The tail end is a chamber which holds the compressed air to work the engines, and in the middle portion is placed the engine, with a pair of cylinders. These torpedoes are subjected to the test of 1,200 pounds pressure to the square inch before they are pronounced safe for use, and, notwithstanding this precaution, one of them recently exploded while being experimented with at the arsenal, inflicting the most destructive results to property and loss of life. The torpedoes are intended to be discharged from a tube in the bow of a ship, and are expelled by means of a piston, at the rate of ten miles an hour in a straight line for the object sought to be destroyed.

A Dancer's Toil.

How many people who go to see the great spectacular plays of the day think of the increasing toil, the hard, uninterrupted muscular labor which are the lot of the graceful ballet dancer? There is no day laborer whose life is as laborious as that of the dancer, for the skill originally attained through long-continued and painful effort can be attained only by wearisome, though perhaps painful, work. If this aspect of the ballet girl's life was more frequently thought of, there would be less of the thoughtless popular assumption that she is originally immoral and dissolute. The very conditions of her professional life require her to preserve her health unimpaired by dissipation, and if hard work is an antidote to temptation, she is certainly triply armed. Indeed, the art of dancing has been employed by certain asceties as a safeguard against temptation, and it was with this view that the dancing ceremonies of the Shakers were devised by their founder, Mother Ann Lee. The public dancer certainly does not lead a luxurious life, and rarely a dissolute one. Let us at least do her justice when we gaze on her graceful and hard-taught gymnastics.

Nast's Apology to School Girls.

Mr. Thomas Nast lectured in Louisville one evening last week, and the next morning he sent a note to the young ladies of the Louisville Female High School, regretting his inability to accept an invitation tendered them. The note was characteristic of its author. It was simply a sheet of writing paper, on the left end of which was drawn a building, about eleven stories in height, with the words "To the young ladies of the Female *Heigh* School." Just below this, to the right was a picture of the artist himself trying to get to the school, but with a conductor pulling him towards a train of cars, in the opposite direction. On the cars were the words "Franklin, Ind., Feb. 19," and near the picture of the conductor were the words "All aboard." In the left-hand corner of the paper was his signature, "Th. Nast, Feb. 19, 1874." The whole was a rough sketch, drawn with black ink. Of course the answer was appreciated, and it is probable that it will be framed and hung up in the office of the school as a memento from the great artist.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

MUCH sickness is reported among the troops in Ashantee.

THE total number of votes polled in the recent general election in Great Britain and Ireland, was about 2,500,000.

WASHINGTON'S birthday being a legal holiday, the Gold Room, Stock Exchange, Produce Exchange, &c., of New York, will be closed to-day.

TWELVE mills and about two thousand operatives in Kensington, Pa., are idle, owing to a strike for an advance of fifteen per cent over the present rate of wages.

THE demand for silk in France has latterly largely increased, but ever since the silk worm disease first showed itself, in 1849, the supply of cocoons has steadily diminished.

IN the Senate of the Ohio Legislature a bill was introduced on Saturday to amend an act to incorporate the "Sharpshooters' Association" so as to exempt the members of such organizations from jury duty.

ON Friday night in Covington, Ky., the planing mill owned by Strawbridge & McDonald, was destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at $15,000. There was no insurance on the stock. The building was insured for $5,000 in the Kenton, of Covington.

A HIDEOUS story comes to us from the West of a man who deliberately murdered his mother-in-law, packed her remains in a box, labelled it "venison," and shipped it on East. Certainly, nobody who opens that box will ever believe that the old lady was deer to him.

GOVERNOR ALLEN, of Ohio, has appointed ex-Chief Justice R. P. Ranney, of Cleveland; ex-Governor Noyes, of Tremont; ex-Governor Hayes, of Cincinnati; Hon. J. J. Farran, of Cincinnati, and Hon. George L. Converse, members of the Ohio State Board of Centennial managers.

THE women's prayer meeting in Columbus, Ohio, on Saturday morning, notwithstanding a heavy rain, was very large, and much interest was manifested. A special request was made for the prayers of Christian people everywhere that their efforts may be crowned with success, and they be given wisdom to conduct the campaign which is to be opened this week.

GEN. FITZ JOHN PORTER has telegraphed to Senator Cameron in relation to Mr. Chandler's resolution in the Senate on Friday, as follows: "I offer no objection to Senator Chandler's motion to remove the oath of secrecy from members of my Court. I will give some of them a chance to change their opinions, which cannot be defended, and to join in my appeal."

JOHN CONROY, a well-known thief and member of the Twelfth avenue gang of New York, was discovered in a back room of a rear tenement on West Thirty-ninth street last Friday evening, and taken, with a female companion, to the police headquarters. The police declined to say whether Conroy is believed to be the murderer of Schweich, the Hudson River Railroad watchman, or merely an accessory.

THE question how many apples did Adam and Eve eat in Paradise, is thus answered by a correspondent of the Boston *Journal*: "The controversy as to the apples attracted our attention first, but our answer has been delayed until we could count them up. Here is the result:

Eve said C. I. X. L.	82
	100,181
Adam replies C. I. X. L.	182
	10,011,050,182
	10,011,150,363

Yours respectfully, NUMERATION.

THE counsel has obtained a verdict in ex-Governor Solomon's suit, in behalf of the Brewery Insurance Company of America, organized under the laws of Wisconsin, against Henry Clausen, Jr., of New York, to recover two thousand dollars on an installment on his subscription of ten thousand dollars to the capital stock of the company. The defence was that neither the subscription nor any part thereof was to be paid until two hundred thousand dollars had been raised in New York city for such capital stock.

IN view of the reception given to the Polaris party in New York the other evening by the Geographical Society, when, owing to the long addresses by distinguished members, the presumed guests of the evening were prevented relating all they knew of the Arctic exploration, the proposition is made that an opportunity be given the public to hear all that Tyson, Buddington, Bryan and their associates may have to say, under auspices that will bring them forward, rather than those gentlemen already familiar to the community.

THE stately course of justice in the Supreme Court of Mississippi was interrupted the other day by an animated and almost bloody fight between the Chief Justice and one of the Judges. The latter person having insinuated that the head of the Court manifested a disposition to decide upon questions without consultation with him, an angry and unseemly controversy followed, ending in the Chief Justice so far forgetting himself as to draw a knife and rush upon the complaining judge. The interference of one of the justices, it is said, saved the life of the offender. It looks rather dark for Mississippi when her highest judicial tribunal is the theatre of such a disgraceful scene.

A MEETING of the Kansas Farmers' Co-operative Association was held at Topeka on Friday night with a view to forming a new political party. Speeches were made by Senator York, Ex-Governor Robinson and others, and resolutions were passed in favor of the repeal of the national banking law, revision of the tariff so as to raise the revenue from imported luxuries instead of articles necessary for the comfort of the masses, and in favor of Congress controlling railroads and regulating the rates of freight and fares. A committee of eight was appointed to fix the time and place of holding a State Convention of anti-monopolists and farmers. Not one hundred persons, all told, were present, and the proceedings were very tame. The Grangers passed a resolution, by a large majority, refusing to make any paper in the State their special organ.

PERSONAL.

THE will of MRS. P. T. Barnum gives all her property to her husband.

PIUS IX has lately suffered a family bereavement in the death of his niece, the Countess Virginia Mastai Ferretti, of Sinigaglia, a very amiable and benevolent lady.

REV. DR. LYMAN BEECHER'S salary seventy years ago was $300 per annum and firewood. His son, Henry Ward Beecher, receives $20,000 a year, but buys his firewood.

MRS. R. S. TODD, the stepmother of Mrs. Abraham Lincoln, died Saturday morning at the residence of Mrs. Emily T. Helm, in Madison, Ind. The remains were taken to Lexington, Ky., for interment.

DR. PETERS, of Hamilton College, New York, telegraphed last week to Professor Henry, at Washington, that he has discovered a planet in 11 hours 19 minutes right ascension, plus 4 degrees 23 minutes declination. The motion is parallel.

DURING the rebellion, the Pennypacker family, of Chester county, contributed to the soldiery of Pennsylvania, one general, one surgeon, two captains, one lieutenant, one musician and fifty privates. Records show that Virginia furnished eight and Tennessee two to the Confederat service.

AN old man of seventy-four was recently arrested by the Paris police as a vagabond; he had sought a night's lodging in an empty omnibus at the stables of the company. On being taken to the police station, he turned out to be a nephew of Danton, the notorious tribune of the Great Revolution.

LOTTA played the other evening out West, for the benefit of the Mulays, and they presented her with a testimonial. It is related that when one of the boys had got through with his speech of presentation, Lotta was so delighted that before the whole audience she kissed him, to his great confusion." It is something to confuse a Mulay, and Miss Lotta is the only person we ever heard of as accomplishing that feat.

The Coal Trade.

The quantity sent from this region for the last week was 55,264 tons, against 41,804 for the corresponding week last year. The supply from all the regions for the week was 214,904 tons anthracite, and 35,641 tons bituminous; for the week, 251,545 tons, against 285,432 for the corresponding week last year. Decrease for the week 33,887 tons. The whole supply so far this year from all the regions is 1,925,030 tons, against 2,205,214 for the corresponding period last year. Decrease so far 280,184.—*Pottsville Miner's Journal.*

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1862.

ASSETS January 1, 1873, - $778,251 56.

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinney, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. S. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Pollanshee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.

Solicitor—John H. Bailey.

IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC CIGARS, CIGAR CASES, AND SMOKERS' ARTICLES GENERALLY.

Imported Ales, Bass' English Ale, bottled by Byass; Younger's Scotch Ale, Dublin Brown Stout, Muir & Son's Cream Ale, Bininger's Old London Dock Gin, Hoff's Malt Extract or Beer of Health, St. Croix Rum, Old Jamaica Rum, Pinnet Castillion Brandy, Pure Sherry Wine, Claret, Hock, Champagne, &c., &c., kept for Medicinal use only, at the Drug and Family Medicine Store of

JOSEPH BROWNE,
Corner Penn avenue and Sixth street.

THE GHOST THAT JIM SAW.

(*Kansas Pacific Railway.*)

1873.

"Why, as to that," said the engineer,
"Ghosts ain't things we are apt to fear,
Spirits don't fool with levers much,
And throttle-valves don't take to such:
And as for Jim—
What happened to him
Was one-half fact and t'other half whim!

Running one night on the line, he saw
A house—as plain as the moral law—
Just by the moonlit hatik, and thence
Came a drunken man with no more sense
Than to drop on the rail,
Flat as a flail,
As Jim drove by with the midnight mail.

Down went the patents. Steam reversed.
Too late! for there came a 'thud,' Jim cursed,
As his fireman, there in the cab with him,
Kinder started in the face of Jim,
And says, 'What now?'
Says Jim, 'What now!
I've just run over a man—that's how!'

The fireman stared at Jim. They ran
Back, but they never found house nor man,—
Nary a shadow within a mile.
Jim turned pale, but he tried to smile—
Then on he tore,
Ten mile or more,
In quicker time than he'd made afore.

Would you believe it?—the very next night
Up rose that house in the moonlight white;
Out comes the chap and drops as before.
Down goes the brakes, and the rest encore—
And so, in fact,
Each night that act
Occurred, till folks swore Jim was cracked.

Humph! Let me see; it's a year now, most,
That I met Jim, east, and says, 'How's your ghost?'
'Gone,' says Jim; 'and more, it's plain
That ghost don't trouble me again;
I thought I shook
That ghost when I took
A place on an Eastern line—but look:

What should I meet the first trip out,
But that very house that we talked about,
And that self-same man! "Well," says I, "I guess
It's time to stop this yer foolishness."
So I crammed on steam,
When there come a scream
From my fireman—and it broke my dream—

"You've killed somebody!" Says I, "Not much;
I've been that often and thar ain't no such,
And now I'll prove it!" Back we ran,
And—darn my skin!—but thar was a man
On the rail, dead,
Smashed in the head—
Now I call that meanness!"' That's all Jim said."

N. Y. Times. BRET HARTE.

TO RUPTURED PEOPLE.

To the general public the subject of rupture or bubonocele is a matter of very little interest. To one-sixth of the male portion of the community, however, it is a matter of grave and serious import, as that proportionate number are afflicted with that direful malady. Many of those afflicted are hardly aware of the fact that they are so; and it here are others again who are apt to mistake rupture for some other disease, and again some other disease for rupture, in a displacement of the kind of which we are writing it is a serious fault to be in error. A delay of one day in procuring medical relief has often been at the expense of a life. Those who read this, will thank us for the knowledge of the fact, that there is a relief in every case, and a cure in many cases, in which a cure may be thought impossible. We invite all persons who are ruptured or who suspect themselves to be so, to call and procure the right kind of an appliance or ascertain if an appliance is necessary. Trusses at lower prices than anywhere in the city, at DR. KEYSER'S, 167 Liberty street. Office private.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Hutchison & Co.

Iron Working Machinery
AND
MACHINISTS' SUPPLIES,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
28 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WM. M. FABER,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,

STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery.
MACHINE CARDS.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
Orders Solicited

AUCTION SALES

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.
THE FIRST-CLASS 3-STORY
BRICK DWELLING AND LOT,
No. 87 Arch street, Second ward, Allegheny City, to be sold by Auction
ON TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 24.

This is a very superior and massive dwelling, with slate roof, containing on
FIRST FLOOR—Spacious Double Parlor, Dining Room, Kitchen, Wash House, with good Bake Oven attached.
ON SECOND FLOOR—Four Pleasant Bed Rooms, Bath Room complete in all its parts, and Water Closet.
ON THIRD FLOOR—Four good Bed Rooms.
MAGNIFICENT WIDE HALL.
FRONT AND BACK STAIRWAY.
Large dry cellar. Gas through entire house, water in several rooms, solid marble mantles in double parlor. Rooms are commodious and cheerful, well lighted and fully ventilated, with high ceilings. Lot is 20 feet front by 120 feet deep, extending along North Diamond street to a wide paved and sewered alley.
The location of this valuable property is acknowledged to be one of the most eligible and pleasant of any in our twin cities, and either as a residence or as a source of investment is not surpassed by many, possessing unusual inducements; street cars pass almost within speaking distance of the door; only a few minutes' walk from the Parks, Postoffice and Markets, and comparatively near Pittsburgh.
Sale to commence on the premises at 10 o'clock. Possession on at once.
Terms made known at sale.
Intending buyers will please examine property. Keys and further information obtained from
JAS. W. DRAPE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS.
feb9-127 47½ Federal street, Allegheny.

IRON WORKS
FOR SALE.

The undersigned hereby gives notice, that, in virtue, and by authority of an order of court, made on the 22d day of January, instant, he will, as Assignee of the estate of the

Osage Iron Works
COMPANY,

bankrupt, offer for sale at public outcry, at the

Court House in Jefferson City,

on Thursday, the 26th day of February next between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M., and 12 o'clock, M., of that day, to the highest and best bidder, the following property of said estate, to-wit: "An Iron Furnace, the lands and appurtenances, the personal property, such as wagons, blacksmith's tools and iron in shop, contents of wagon shop and wagon material, safe, scales and stoves, office, etc., at and near the store house, flat boats and lines and skiff, brick kiln, wheel barrows, picks, shovels and other tools, together with charcoal, coal and wood and iron ore on hand, free of liens and encumbrances. The purchaser will be required to pay one third of the purchase money on the day of sale, one third in six months, and one third in twelve months from day of sale, the deferred payments to bear 6 per cent interest from day of sale until paid and to be secured to the satisfaction of the United States Dist. Court for the Western Dist. of Missouri. Said furnace and other property are about one mile south of the Osage River in Camden county, Missouri, and 125 miles from its mouth. There are over two thousand acres of land belonging to the estate, a good store house, about twenty dwelling houses, 1,350 cords of wood for charcoal, 750 tons of iron ore at the furnace and 12,000 bushels charcoal, with other property. The capacity of the furnace, under proper management, is fifteen tons for twenty-four hours.
The iron ore found in the vicinity of the furnace and the region round about is that known as the "brown hematite" or "limonite," and usually of a good quality, yielding from 45 to 58 per cent. of metallic iron. Very recently I made an examination, in person, and am perfectly satisfied that the best quantity of ore can and will be, for the cash promptly paid, delivered at the furnace to meet the indefinite period, say for generations, not to cost in any case more than four dollars per ton. It is there fore my opinion that the owners of the indenture in such property, would do well to have their experts visit said works, examine the property and ore banks, and cause prepared to spend at least six days in such examination prior to the 22nd of February, so as to be at

Jefferson City on the 26th,

in visiting the Iron Works, the Missouri Pacific Railroad should be left at Tipton, and stage taken for Versailles, 18 miles distant, and there conveyance had to the Works 20 miles.
Purchasers could commence cutting wood for coal 1st of March and fire pits in April, 1,350 cords wood being now cut, and start the furnace by June and continue to run it.

J. W. McCLURG,
ASSIGNEE.

LINN CREEK, MISSOURI, 22nd January, 1874.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

"SPRING

WHITE PIQUES and WHITE SWISSES. | BLACK ALPACAS and MOURNING GOODS.
PLAIN and BARRED NAINSOOKS. | COLORED ALPACAS and COLORED DRESS GOODS.
COLORED SWISSES. JACONETS, TARLATAINES. | NEW SPRING SUITS and BLACK ALPACA SUITS.
BARGAINS

We are at present making a specialty of

BLACK SILKS

In all the Popular and Favorite Brands, and in

COLORED SILKS!

In all the New Shades, at

Prices Never So Low Before.

COLORED DRESS GOODS and FINE DRESS GOODS. | BROAD CLOTHS and DOESKINS.
NEW DELAINES, POPLINS and REPPS. | FINE CASSIMERES and COTTONADES and JEANS.
NEW DRESS GOODS, MERINOS, &c., &c. | SOME EXTRA BARGAINS in MEN'S WEAR.
BARGAINS

Full Lines of Spring Goods,
ARRIVING DAILY,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 AND 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

SPRING GOODS.
197 AND 199 PENN AVE.

SILKS.

We have just opened our new lines of

Black and Fancy Dress Silks,

For the Present season, to which we invite the attention of buyers. Our

BLACK SILKS

are of the very best makes, including "GOLDEN WHEEL" and C. J. BONNET & CO., CASHMERE De LOIR. All at

Reduced Prices.

IN FANCY STRIPED SILKS

We off

FINANCIAL.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS FUND
And Safe Deposit Co.,
Corner 7th Avenue and Smithfield Street.
Incorporated by Legislature of Pennsylvania.

CAPITAL, - - $250,000.

Interest allowed on Deposits. Short Loans on Valuable Property, Real or Personal. Discounts daily.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturdays from 7 to 9 P. M.
JOSEPH M. GAZZAM, President.
SAM'L A. LONG, Vice President and Business Manager.

DIRECTORS.
J. M. Gazzam, Jno. J. Loe,
J. P. Smith, Geo. M. Reid,
Samuel A. Long, Frank Koone,
A. J. Douthett,
JOHN G. MACONNELL, Solicitor.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
14 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, - - $200,000.

GEO. H. ANDERSON, President.
JOHN D. FRAHER, Cashier.
Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

A. A. McCarty
64 FOURTH AVENUE,
BROKER,
DEALER IN
Stocks, Bonds, Mortgages, Commercia Paper and Miscellaneous Securities.
jan12-1yd

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK.
Cor. Wood Street and Sixth Avenue.
CAPITAL, - - - - - - $250,000
SURPLUS, - - - - - - 127,000
Interest allowed on time deposits.
Exchange on Germany, France, England and Switzerland at lowest rates. Collections made promptly on all parts of the United States and Canadas. Particular attention given to all business of correspondents.
DIRECTORS.—A. Grozinger, J. F. Havekotte, W. F. Lang, J. C. Dickson, E. H. Meyers, Joseph Lang, Paul Hugus, Christ. Siebert, P. Haberman.
A. GROETZINGER, President.
JOSEPH LAURANT, Cashier.

International Bank,
Corner Liberty and Market Sts.

CAPITAL, - - $200,000.

Pays Interest on Deposits.
5 Per Cent. per annum upon daily balances from which no notice borrowed—payable on demand.
6 Per Cent. per annum on special deposits for 60 days and upwards.
Special agreements relating to interest made.
Notes and Bills Purchased.

W. H. MECHLING, President,
WM. SEEB, Vice President.
F. E. KIERNAN, Secretary.
DIRECTORS.
John Watt, W. H. Mechling,
Wm. Wade, M. A. Sauers,
Joseph Wagener, Joseph Graff,
C. H. Low, C. Schleiper,
W. McKee,
James Irvin.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
MONDAY, Feb. 23, 1874. }

We have already indicated the tendency of financial events in this city and vicinity. A continued improvement until the full activity of the Spring trade is the outlook. This is in strong contrast with the business outlook in the eastern cities. In New York, both in mercantile circles and Wall street, dullness is the only feature, and there is no hope for anything better until Congress does one thing or the other in regard to the volume of the legal-tender circulation.

We are informed that a majority of the holders of the first mortgage bonds of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company have consented to exchange them in accordance with the proposals of the company.

The reorganization of the New York, Oswego and Midland Railroad Company, is likely soon to engage public attention. There is to be a contest between the holders of the first mortgage bonds on the one side, the amount of these bonds being $8,000,000, and on the other side the representative of the other securities, the amount of which, exclusive of stock, is $11,420,000.

Stocks were generally drooping, with but little activity. It was evidently a broken market.

Luther S. Kaufman, Broker, No. 96 Fourth Avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	Friday.	Saturday.
Gold closed at	112¾	112¾
U. S. 6ixes—1881—coupons	120¾	120
5-20 1862	118	118
5-20—1864,	120	120
" 1865	119¾	119¾
" 1865 new.	119¾	119¾
" 1867.	120¾	120¾
" 1868—coupons.	119¾	119¾
10-40's	113¾	113
10-40's—coupons	116	116
Currency 6's	116½	116½
New 5 per cents	114	114⅝
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	104⅝	105
Erie	44¾	45¾
R. H. & E.	2	2
St. Paul	46¾	46¾
Do. preferred	75¾	75¾
Michigan Southern	81¾	82¾
Do. Central	91	91
North Western Common	56¾	56¾
Do. preferred	75¾	75¾
Rock Island	107¾	107¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	87¾	87¾
Pacific Mail	42¾	42¾
Western Union Telegraph	76¾	76¾
Ohio & Mississippi	33	33¼
Union Pacific	35	35
Toledo & Wabash	51¾	51¾
Harlem	131	132¾
Chicago and Alton	111¾	112¾
Adams Express	95	94
American Express	64¾	64
U. S. Express	71¾	72
W., Fargo & Co. Express	76¾	74

Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 48 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board today:

	Friday	Saturday
Penna. Central	51¾	51¾
" scrip	97¾	97¾
Reading	57¾	57¾
United Cos. of N. J.	123¾	123¾
Oil Creek	17¾	17¾
Lehigh Valley	60	60
A. V. R. R. 7-30	92	92
Central Transportation	43¾	43¾
Empire do.	50¾	50¾

NEW YORK, February 21, 1874.

Money closed easy at 4@5 per cent. on call. Exchange was dull this afternoon and somewhat nominal at 484 for prime bankers 60 days and 487¼@488 for demand. Gold opened at 112¾, and advanced to 112¾, and closed at 112¾. The rates paid for carrying were 3¼ 8 and 2 per cent., and for borrowing flat. The shortage announced to the Treasury operations for the week at the New York office included the disbursement of $844,000 on account of interest and in redemption of 5-20 bonds, and the receipt of $2,774,905 for customs. The specie exports for the week were $417,260. $232,005 being gold, principally American. The imports in the same time were: Dry goods, $3,458,000, and merchandise $6,166,000. Governments were steady, and considerable was done. State bonds were steady, with the exception of Tennessee, old and new, which were ac tive and higher. Stocks opened dull, with a slight advance, but at the first board declined ¼ to 1 per cent. C. C. C. & I. was an exception, advancing to 86, and subsequently declining to 82. Towards the close there was a partial recovery and the market left off steady. The sales between ten and two o'clock were 86,000 shares, of which 21,000 were Western Union, 16,000 Union Pacific, 6,000 Pacific Mail, 14,000 Lake Shore, 8,000 Northwest, and 9,000 Atlantic & Pacific preferred.

The following is the bank statement:

Loans, increase	$ 5,613,600
Specie, decrease	2,324,200
Legal tenders, increase	278,500
Deposits, increase	96,600
Circulation, decrease	124,300

Governments.—U. S. coupons, 1881, 120¾; 5-20's '62, 118; do. '64, 120; do. '65, 120¾; do. '65, new, 120¾; do. '67, 120¾; do. '68, 119¾; new 5's, 114⅝; 10-40's, 116; currency 6's, 118¾.

State Bonds.—Missouri, 94½; Tennessee, old, 90¾; do. new, 90¾; Virginia, new, 42; do. old, 36; North Carolina, old, 28; do. new, 19¾.

Stocks.—Canton, 76½; Western Union Telegraph Co., 76¾; Quicksilver, 31; Adams Express, 84¾; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 77; American Express, 64¾; United States Express, 72; Pacific Mail, 42¾; New York Central, 104¾; Erie, 45¾; do. preferred, 76; Harlem, 133½; do. 131; Michigan Central, 90; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago 87¼; Northwestern common 58¾; do. preferred, 75¾; Rock Island, Port 107¾; New Jersey Central, 107; St. Paul, 46¾; do preferred, 74¾; Toledo & Wabash, 51¾; do. preferred, 72; Fort Wayne, 93¾; Terre Haute, 14; do. preferred, 32½; Chicago & Alton, 112¾; do. preferred, 114; Ohio & Mississippi, 33¾; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 84; Burlington & Quincy, 111¾; Lake Shore, 84¼; Panama, 513½; Illinois Central, 106¾; Union Pacific, 34¾; Central Pacific, 96¼; Union, 85½; Hartford & Erie, 2½; Delaware & Lackawanna, 111⅝.

LONDON, February 21—5 P. M.—Weather fair. Amount of bullion gone into Bank of England to-day, £8,000. Consols; money 92¾@92¾; account, 92¾@92¾; U. S. Bonds, 5 20s of '65, 109¾; do '67, 109¾; 10 40s, 103¾; new 5s, 104¾; New York Central 95; Erie, 44½; do preferred, 68¾.

PARIS, February 21.—Rentes 59f 10c.

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Slte m

PITTSBURGH FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R LESSEE.

Byers McC & Co. m	5	J W Porter. m	5
Zug & Co. m	10	Nimick and Co. m	5
Caughey and H. m	3	Graff B & Co. m	8
J Keamer. m	2		
Total			38

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

McKnight D & Co. o	3	Reese G & W. o	2
Pgh Bolt Co. o	1	Lucy Furnace. o	11
Shoenberger H & Co. o	10	Lloyd & R. o	1
Nimick & Co. o	6	Kirkpatrick p	1
Dilworth P & Co. o	2	Anderson & W. o	1
Isabella Furnace. o	30		
Total			67

PENN'A. CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Nimick & Co. m	1	J Moorhead. m	4
J Moorhead. b	1		
Total			6

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

Phillips N & Co m	1	Lewis O & P.m	2
Nimick & Co. m	1		
Total			4

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
SATURDAY, February 21, 1874. }

There has been a moderate degree of activity in the produce markets during the past week, and notwithstanding the demand is confined almost wholly to supplying immediate wants, there is a very fair business in the aggregate, and as a general thing, very full prices are being realized. Some articles are ruling unusually high, including Potatoes, Onions and Butter and all kinds of Grain, particularly Barley, are bringing better rates than at the corresponding time last year. The grocery trade has slacked off somewhat during the past few weeks, and the same is true of Flour, although there is still a very fair demand, and within the past few days there has been but little change in prices. Our merchants and manufacturers are all calculating confidently on a good spring trade, and there is no reason apparent just now why their expectations should not be fully realized.

BEANS—Choice navies may be quoted at $2.25 per bushel in round lots to the trade, and $2.35@2.50 in a jobbing way.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Is quotable at 3½c ₩ lb to the trade, and 3¾@4 in a jobbing way.

BUTTER—Continues in good demand, and as the supply is scarcely equal to it, prices are still maintained: we continue to quote at 35@38 for good to prime, and 40 for choice.

CRANBERRIES—Selling in a regular way at $10@12 ₩ brl, as to quality.

COUNTRY LARD—8@8½ ₩ lb.

CHEESE—Ohio Factory is still quoted at 16@16½ to the trade, and 17@17½ in a jobbing way.

DRIED FRUIT—Apples quiet, but prices are still sustained; 8@10c per lb. Peaches, 12@13 for mixed; 14@15 for halves. Blackberries, 14@15. EGGS—The supply of fresh is scarcely equal to the demand, and they are firm at 27½@28 ₩ dozen; may be quoted at 28@30.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged. We continue to quote spring wheat flours at $7.75@8.50; red winter, $8@8.50; white, $8@10. Rye Flour, $5.50 @5.75.

GRAIN—Trade continues quiet, and the markets are devoid of anything particularly new or important. Wheat is still quotable at $1.55@1.60 for red winter, and $1.62@1.70 for white. The Oat market is quiet, but prices remain as last quoted, 38@39, as to quality. Ear Corn continues slow, but all choice coming recently appear to have been comparatively light and prices remain as last quoted, 67@70. Shelled, 72@75 and dull. Rye, $1.03@1.05, and quiet. No movement in Barley.

GROCERIES—Trade continues a little slow, but the indications are that this condition soon be a change for the better. Coffee continues dull, although there has been no quotable change in rates for some days past. It is likely that there will be until after the reception of the next Rio telegram which is being looked for with considerable anxiety, as it will put the market in definite future of the market. Sugars and Molasses still quoted firm but unchanged.

MOLASSES—Strictly prime new crop New Orleans, 80c; fair to prime old, 70@75.

SYRUPS—Extra White Drips, 70c; Sugar Drips, 60c; Amber, 60@65; lower grades, 35@40, as to quality.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 9¾; Patna, 8¾c; Rangoon, 6¾@7c.

HAY—Baled hay is still quoted at $18@22 ₩ ton, as to quality, and dealers generally report the market dull.

POTATOES—Prime Peach Blows still quoted at $1.25 ₩ bushel on track, and $1.35@1.40 in a jobbing way.

POULTRY—Dressed Chickens, 10@12; Turkeys, 15@16. Ducks, 13@15.

PROVISIONS—Extra Sugar cured Hams, ₩ lb. 12¾. Inferior Sugar Cured Shoulders, 9¾. Sugar cured Breakfast Bacon, 12 cts. Extra Sugar Cured Dried Beef, 16¾. Beef tongues, $7.50 ₩ dozen. Bacon Shoulders, 8¾c. Long Clear Rib Sides, 9¾c. Bacon Short Rib Sides, 9¾c. Bacon Clear Rib Sides, 10c. Mess Pork, $16.50 per barrel. Lard, refined for city trade use, in tres, 10¾. Do, half bbls, 10¾c. Do. bbls, 11¾. Do. in 10 lb. caddies, 12¾c. Do in 5 lb. 12¾c. Do in 3 lb. pails, 13¾. Do in 2 lb. pails, 13¾. Do. in 5 lb. pails, 13¾c. Ham Sausage, 10.

RAGS—Whites, very dull, quoted at half a cent per ₩; Cotton still quotable at 2¾@3c.

SEEDS—Clover Seed, quotable at $6@7.25 buying and $7.50@8 selling. Timothy Seed, $3.50@3.75. Flax Seed, $2.15@2.20.

SALT—Is quoted at $1.60 ₩ brl. by the car load, and $1.80 in a jobbing way.

TALLOW—6¾@7¼c ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Highwines, $1.09@1.02 ₩ gallon.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, }
SATURDAY, February 21, 1874. }

ARRIVALS.

Following were the arrivals of the different kinds of stock for the week, and to afford a comparison we append those of the week preceding:

	This week.	Last week.
Cattle	454 cars	448 cars
Hogs	103 "	18 "
Sheep	55 "	64 "
Horses	14 "	24 "
Mules	12 "	20 "
Total	706 "	753 "

FREIGHTS.

There has been no change in freights since the date of our last report; the future in this respect is very uncertain. A further reduction is hardly probable, and an early advance is not unlikely, as it is not to be supposed that the season be kept at where they are now any length of time—from what we can learn it depends entirely upon the action of the Vanderbilt lines. Following are the prevailing rates at this writing:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
New York	$40 ₩ car	$45 ₩ car	$35 ₩ car
Philadelphia	35 "	38 50 "	31 50 "
Baltimore	35 "	38 50 "	31 50 "

CATTLE.

The run of through cattle was reported as being heavy this week, while of local or cattle intended for sale here, the supply was comparatively light, hence with a full average demand and the reduction in freights, holders had no difficulty in closing out and that, too, at an advance of a full ¼, on all grades, some choice lots even a fraction advance on prime cattle from ¼ to ⅜. There was a fair attendance of buyers, Philadelphia being fully represented, with some inquiry for New York, and there were several further dealers from the eastern part of the State, all of whom took hold pretty freely, although, as usual the bulk of the cattle were taken for shipment to Philadelphia. Simon Uiery bought several bunches for New York and Hazlewood & Blackstock bought several cars, on an order for the same market, wednesday and Thursday. The cattle were pretty well cleared on Thursday, the great bulk of the arrivals since that time having been through in charge of Jno. Lantz, who has done during the past 48 hours in the way of buying or selling, and there rarely ever is on Fridays or Saturdays, the market, upon the whole, was a favorable one for the selling interest, the best they have had here for several weeks, and it is understood to refer in very flattering terms to that sellers generally realized a handsome margin, as they not only obtained the advanced prices but were enabled to take advantage of the reduction in freights, as they had their cattle before the reduction took place. Next week, however, they will have to pay more for their cattle, as producers will undoubtedly add the difference in freights on their cattle; this is quite a reasonable calculation, as they cannot allow freights nothing in their pockets; what they want is uniformity and equality, they want the railroad companies to charge according to distance and give no drawbacks—give every man an equal show.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra native steers, 1,500 lbs	6.5/@6.75
Prime native steers, 1,350@1,400 lbs	6.0/@6.25
Prime native 1,200@1,300 steers	5.5/@5.87
Good native steers, 1,000@1,100 lbs	5.5/@5.75
Fair to medium 900@1,000 lbs	5.00@5.25
Good 800@900 stockers	4.00@4.50
Old cows, bulls, etc. etc.	3.00@3.50

HOGS.

There was quite a perceptible falling off in the arrivals, and possibly a slight improvement as regards quality. The arrivals of thin scrubby pigs were not near as large as they have been for several weeks, although this was to be expected, as the market has been overstocked for some time past, and in not a few instances this kind of stock had to be sold for less than it cost to bring home. Good well fed hogs sold well enough, but the arrivals were of an entirely different character, and salesmen found it impossible to dispose of these little scalawags only at very low rates, say 3¾@4c—we heard of some having been sold as low as $1 ₩ head. Prime hogs, however, were in fair demand and sold well their own all week, and for these the market closes firmer with an upward tendency. Philadelphia hogs may be fairly quoted at 5.50@6.60, and fair to prime Yorkers at 5¾@5¾. Ed Smith bought this forenoon 642 good Illinois pigs, averaging 168 lbs, at 4.c, and one car of prime Yorkers, averaging 187 lbs, at 5¾. Prime heavy hogs are bringing 6@6.60c in Chicago, and from the indications are that they will be ready to rule any lower here; indeed, the general feeling among dealers is that good hogs are good property.

SHEEP.

The arrivals, as will be seen, were considerably in excess of those of last week, but with a full average demand, the market was but little stronger at an advance of fully 25c ₩ cwt. as compared with last week. The great bulk of the offerings were unusually fine in point of quality, but the inquiry just now is for the best grades, hence the call was but slow up to the noon hour, and, as already stated, holders had no difficulty in realizing the advance. There were about twenty-five cars of through sheep, leaving sixty cars on sale, and, as before intimated, they were picked up about as fast as they arrived, and at very full rates. Included in the sales were the following: 3 cars of open wool, 85 lbs at 5¾; 3 cars mixed wool 115 lbs, at 7c; 1 car open wool 107 lbs, at 7c; 2 cars medium wool 143 lbs, at 7¾; 3 cars mixed wool 97 lbs, at 6¾. There was also a small fancy bunch sold at 8c, but this cannot be taken as a criterion of the market.

New York Iron Market—Weekly Review.

NEW YORK, February 20—American Pig—For the past week business in American Iron has been very dull, but yesterday and to day there has been some inquiry occasioned by well authenticated reports of threatened strikes among the workmen in the Lehigh region. The companies still refuse to make season contracts and the Allentown company, on the eve of blowing in another further, have decided that it is best not to do so for the present. 2,000 tons of iron in second hands, held by New York dealers, has been bought by water, by makers manufacturers at a private price which has not transpired, thus leading to the inference that they were aware of impending trouble and that they could otherwise be supplied from the furnace. At present there is not much eagerness to sell, but quotations remain about as before. We quote Foundry No. 1 $26@26, Foundry No. 2 $25@26, Gray Forge $23@24. A correspondent on the Lehigh writes as follows, under date of yesterday: in the Lehigh Valley fresh labor troubles are beginning to affect the furnaces. On Monday morning of this week the furnace hands employed by the Crane Iron Company, Catasauqua, made a demand for an advance of 10 ₩ cent. This not being acceded to the hands quit work in a body, leaving the five furnaces uncared for, except the assistance of a few old faithful employees could give. The men even refused to stay long enough to blow the furnaces out, which, I believe, is the first time this has occurred in the history of the blast furnaces of this country. Labor all through the ore mining and furnace regions is uneasy, and the result of this strike is looked forward to as decisive for a few months at least. If the Crane Company give way, all the furnace companies will be obliged to advance, if they expect to get and succeed in getting their furnaces blown out. no fresh attempt of the kind will probably be made for some time.

Bessemer Pig—The market has been dull for the past week, and there is but little change to note in quotations. Few, if any, transactions have taken place, and under the circumstances quotations can only be considered nominal We quote; Coltness $45, Glengarnock $42@42.50, Eglinton $41@41.50.

Bar—Bar remains about the same as last week, and we still quote the mills price at 3.@3.3c per ₩, as to quality. There is not much pressure to sell, most of the mills being fairly provided with orders.

Rails—There is no change in the position of the Rail market. If bonds would be accepted many transactions could be consummated. We quote Welsh $56 gold, but there is every probability that the offer of cash would induce a better price. We quote American at works at 56@65, currency—Iron Age.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, February 21.—Wheat quiet; choice white Canada $1.92 1.93 Corn dull; 80c. Oats and barley quiet

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
SATURDAY, February 21, 1874. }

The Crude market continues dull and depressed, and the outlook just now indicates a still further shrinkage in prices; it was offered today, so we were reliably informed, at $1.80, and it nearly always can, especially when the market is drooping as is the case at present, be purchased from 3 to 5c below what it is offered at. We hear of no special cause being assigned for the reaction of the past few days, further than there seems to be a falling off in the demand; refiners have been purchasing sparingly for some time past, being impressed with the belief that it would decline, and it is said that tankers and speculators have also restricted their purchases materially of late, hence stocks must be accumulating, and the natural result is a weak and drooping market. There may possibly be a change in the course of the market within the next day or two, although there is nothing in the general outlook at present to warrant such a prediction.

The refined market has been dull and heavy for some days past, and, as compared with the early part of the week, prices are considerably lower. Sales were made this day week, if we are not mistaken, at 16 for Arnold, whereas today 15¾ was the best bid; spot or February at 15¾, and March 15¾. Philadelphia is reported as quiet and unchanged, at 15¾ was bid to day against sales yesterday at 12, and early in the week at 12¾, showing a decline of ¼ full half cent.

The barrel market continues dull, but prices are nominally unchanged: countries, $1.65; city make, $1.70.

Receipts crude this week	18,061	bbls
" " last week	18,415	"
" " Jan'y 1 to date	2?9,959	"
" " same time, 1873	192,268	"
Exports refined this week	2,87	"
" " last week	4,090	"
" " Jan'y 1 to date	85,5.6	"
" " same time 1873	57,858	"

REFINED OIL SHIPPED BY ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R. & WEST PENNA. R. R.

Shipper	Consignee.	Bbls.
Citizens O. W.	Tack Bros	3 6
Citizens O. W.	J. P. Logan	107
Total		423

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED BY ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Shipper.	Consignee	Bbls.
Stevenson	Sunbeam O. W.	468
Stevenson	Peerless O. W.	314
Stevenson	Peerless O. W.	333
Stevenson	Eagle O. W.	316
Stevenson	Eagle O. W.	328
Fisher Bros.	Cosmos O. W.	368
Stevenson	Citizens O. W.	978
Fisher Bros	Citizens O. W.	70
Duncan	Citizens O. W.	462
Total		2852

Baltimore Coffee Market.

BALTIMORE, February 21.—There has been no movement in Coffee this week so far as we have heard, beyond the sale of a few small lots from second hands, and the market has throughout been heavy and depressed, with values uncertain and nominal. Prices, however, cannot be said to have shown any decline, for although there have been several arrivals this week, holders have exhibited no disposition to press sales, and most of the parcels received are not offering. We quote nominally Rio at 24@25c. gold, for fair to prime cargoes and invoices, but there are few buyers at present, and it is a least doubtful if any considerable lots could be placed within this range. Both buyers and sellers have been anxiously waiting the receipt of later Rio advices, and to-day a telegram has come to hand with news to the 31st ult., which must be regarded as unfavorable to holders, as it reports lower prices and largely increased receipts, though some prominent operators profess to regard it otherwise, inasmuch as the telegram is less unfavorable than was anticipated.—Gazette.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, February 21, 1874.

FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and weak at inside prices; No 1 spring $1.22¾ for soft; $1.23¾@1.24 for hard: No 2 $1.20 cash; $1.20¾ seller March; $1.22¾ seller April; No 3 $1.17¾; rejected $1.08. Corn: demand active and prices advanced; No 2 mixed 58c cash; 58¾c seller March; 59¾c seller April; new 50@50¾c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Rye scarce and firm; No 1 fresh 84¼@85c. Barley dull; No 2 nominal at $1,70; No 3 $1.54.

DRESSED HOGS—Choice $6.15.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm at $14.10 cash; $14.05 March; $14.30 seller April. Lard: demand fair and market firm at $7.30 cash or March. Bulk meats steady and in moderate demand, shoulders 5¼c; short rib middles 7¾c for loose on spot.

WHISKY—Sales at 95c; closed seller 94¾c.

New York.

NEW YORK, February 21.—Cotton dull at 16c. Flour quiet; superfine western and State $5.85@6.25; common to good $6.60@7; good to choice $6.90@7. Wheat 1@2c lower; trade moderate demand; No 2 spring $1.33@1.35; Iowa and Minnesota spring $1.52@1.68. Rye quiet at $1.02@1.08. Barley and malt quiet. Corn in fair demand; western mixed 72¾@78c; old 84@85c. Oats a shade firmer; white western 61@63c. Hay, hops and groceries unchanged. Petroleum moderately active; crude 7¼c; refined 18@18½c; April 16c. Leather firm at 27½@30c. Wool firm; domestic fleece 40@76c; pulled 25@38½c. Provisions heavy and firmer; new mess $16.70. Beef and cut meats unchanged. Middles steady; long clear 8¼c; short 8¾c. Lard firmer; prime steam 9 5-16c. Butter firm at 28@38c. Cheese firm at 11@ 16¾c.

Metals—Manufactured copper steady; ingot lake firm at 26¾@27c. Iron: Pig firm; Scotch $41@48; American $29@36; bar unchanged; Russia sheet 16¾@17¾c gold. Nails heavy; cut $4.50; clinch $5.50@5.60.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, February 20.—Cotton dull but unchanged at 15¾c. Flour and wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn steady at 59@62c. Oats steady at 43@43c. Rye steady; No 1 $1.01@ 1.02. Barley active; fall No. 2 $1.85@1.94. Oils and eggs unchanged. Butter higher at 35@37c. Cheese quiet at 15¾@17c. Pork dull at $14.50 @14.75. Lard dull; steam 8¾@8¾c; kettle 9c. Bulk meats dull; shoulders 5¾@6c; clear rib 8c; clear 8¾c. Bacon dull and nominal; shoulders 6¾@6¾c; clear rib 8¾c; clear 8¾c; sugar cured hams, 12 lbs average, sold at 14c. Hogs dull; small sales of light at $5.25@ 5.95; receipts 1,910; shipments 1,068. Whisky firm at 95c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, February 21.—Corn in good demand; white 77@76c; yellow 85c; bulk 70c. Hay dull; prime $19; choice $23. Oats in good demand; stock in first hands of five hundred dealers 10,000 bags; ordinary 23@24c; fair 25¾@26c; good 26 @26¾c; prime 27@27½c. Corn meal dull and lower and held at $4.75. Others unchanged. Cotton: demand fair, sales 6,300 bales; good ordinary to strict good ordinary 13¾@14¼c; low middling to strict low middling 14¾@15¼c; middling to strict middling 15¾@16½c; good middling 17@17¼c; receipts 3,441 bales; exports coastwise 3,458; coast 434; Great Britain 6,293; stock 318,914; unsold 190,900.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS February 21.—Cotton, Flour and Corn quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm; No. 2 spring $1.20@1.21; No. 3 red $1.07¾@1.08. Oats demand good at full prices; No. 2 47¾. Barley dull and unchanged. Rye higher at 88c. Whisky quiet at 95c. Pork dull at $15. Dry Salt; buyers and sellers apart, held at 5¾@7¼@ 7¾c; buyers offer ¾c less. Bacon dull; only small order sales. Lard nominal. Hogs dull; shipping $4.65@4.85; packing $4.00@4.65. Cattle steady; choice native cows and heifers 3¾@4c; fair to choice steers 5¼@5c.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, February 21.—Flour dull; superfine $5.90; Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family $6.50@7.25; State, Ohio and Indiana $7.50@8. Wheat quiet; red $1.50@1.54; amber $1.75@1.76; white $1.80. Rye steady; 90@92c. Corn dull; yellow 76c; white 75c. Oats very dull: State and western white 58@ 64c; mixed 57@58c. Petroleum easier: refined 14¾c; crude nominal, 11¾@11¾c. Whisky dull; $1.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, February 21.—Cotton quiet at 15¾c. Flour, corn and oats quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm; white $1.55; amber $1.45; red $1.40. Provisions quiet. Pork firmer; $15@15½. Bulk meats—shoulders 5¾@6c; clear rib 7¾c; clear 8¼c. loose. Bacon: shoulders 6¾c, clear rib 8¾c; clear 8¾c, packed. Sugar-cured hams 12@12½c. Lard firmer; tierce 9¼@9¾c; keg 9¾@10¼c. Whiskey 94c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, February 21.—Flour steady and in moderate demand; extra spring at $5¾@ @6.25. Wheat steady and in moderate demand; No 1 Milwaukee $1.25; No 2 $1.22. Oats dull and prices lower; No 2 40¼c. Corn steady and in moderate demand; No 2 mixed 56¾c. Rye dull; No 1 80c. Barley: demand fair and market firm; No 1 $1.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, February 21.—Grain dull and figures unchanged for all grades and qualities; No. 1 red wheat $1.56@1.57; No. 2 do $1.45 Corn: old, offered at 66c for low mixed; 64c bid; new offered at 63c for low mixed and 62 bid. Oats quiet and steady; No. 1 State held at 48c; No. 2 State 46c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, February 21.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and unchanged, No. 2 white Wabash $1.47; No. 2 white Michigan $1.45. Corn steady and moderate demand; high mixed 64@64¾c; 64c seller May; 68c seller June; new 60¾c; low mixed 62¾c. Oats steady and moderate demand; No. 2 47c.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, February 21.—Flour and wheat unchangrd. Corn active and firmer; mixed western 76@77c. Oats dull at 55@57c for western. Rye dull at 92@94c. Provisions heavy and unchanged. Butter active and firm. Coffee dull and nominal at 24@26c. Whisky dull and nominal at 95c.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, February 21.—Cotton steady and in moderate demand at 12½@13¾c. Flour and wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn; 74@ 75c. Oats; 60c. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Whisky: demand fair and market firm at $1.00.

Foreign.

LIVERPOOL Feb. 21.—Cotton dull; middling upland 7¾d; Orleans 8¼@8¼d; sales 10,000 bales; American 3,850; speculation and export 2,000. Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged. Tallow 37s 9d. Others unchanged.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, February 21.—Cotton quiet at 15¾c. Flour dull and unchanged. Corn: market bare. Oats: demand good at 59@60c. Bran firm at 18¾c. Provisions quiet and unchanged.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, February 21.—Business was quiet with commission houses, but jobbing branches were more active in all departments. Cotton goods are in fair demand and steady in price. Pepperell fine browns are advanced ¼c per yard by agents. Prints, percales and fancy shirtings are in good demand. Dress goods are active. Fancy hosiery is in fair request. Woolens are quiet.

Wool.

BOSTON, February 21.—Wool in moderate demand and firmer; Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces, common to pick-lock, 60@65c; Michigan 49¾@53½c; Western, Wisconsin, New York and Vermont fleeces 42@53½c; combing and delaine fleece 53@60c; unwashed and unmerchantable 22@33c; tub 47@50c; nolls 40c; scoured 55@61; superfine and extra pulled 40 @50c.

Live Stock.

CHICAGO, February 21.—Cattle—receipts 700 head; market quiet and prices nominally unchanged. shippers buying nothing. Shipments 1,600. Hogs—receipts 3,000 head; good grades steady; fair to good $5 10@5 40; choice to extra $5 50@6 00. Shipments 7,000. Sheep quiet and steady at $4 25@5 62 for common to good.

RIVER PACKETS.

For St. Louis.

Leaves TUESDAY, 24th—4 P. M.
TOWS NO BARGES.
THE LIGHT DRAUGHT STEAMER, ESPERANZA.
J. P. Dunlevy.....Master.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to
J. B. CONWAY

For Cincinnati and Louisville.

On WEDNESDAY, February 25th—4 P. M.
THE FINE PASSENGER STEAMER EXCHANGE.
S. SHUMAN.....Commander
J. M. VANDERGRIFT.....Clerk.
Will leave as announced above.
Giving through receipts to Evansville, Nashville, Cairo, St. Louis, Memphis, Vicksburg and New Orleans.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to
BLACK & COLLINGWOOD, or
FAIRMAN & HENDERSON, Agents.
Wharfboat, foot of Wood street.

PROFESSIONAL.

SAMUEL McMASTERS,
Alderman,
Ex-officio Justice of the Peace and Police Magistrate.
Office, No. 100 GRAND STREET,
Opposite St. Paul's Cathedral.

H. B. SWOOPE,
Attorney-at-Law,
And United States District Attorney, will attend to professional business entrusted to him, both in Federal and State Courts.
Office in CUSTOM HOUSE, Second Story.

BARR & MOSER,
ARCHITECTS
HAVE REMOVED to the GAZETTE building,
Corner Sixth avenue and Smithfield Street

SPECIAL NOTICES.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
Drs. Jordan and Davieson
Beg to inform their friends, patients, and the public generally, that owing to their increase of practice they are compelled, reluctantly, to discontinue their branch office in this city, and in future are to be consulted only at their head office,
1625 Filbert Street, Philadelphia.
Just published: "Practical Observations on Nervous Debility and Premature Decay," being a synopsis of Lectures delivered at the great Institute of Anthony, 847 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, to which is added an important essay on MARRIAGE, the whole illustrated with numerous interesting cases from actual practice. This interesting work will be forwarded on receipt of 25 cents, stamps. Address
DRS. JORDAN & DAVIESON,
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All orders will receive immediate attention. Address 1625 Filbert street, Philadelphia.

PRIVATE DISEASES—OFFICE 194 PENN STREET, next door to theatre, Clair Hotel. For the cure of all diseases of a private nature in from seven to forty days, by an entirely new and safe treatment. Also, sexual weakness, impotency, and all other diseases of the genital

LATEST NEWS.

FOREIGN.

Severe Fighting in Spain.

A Town Captured by Carlists.

Particulars of the Late Riot in Havana.

WEST INDIES.
The Havana Riot.

NEW YORK, February 21.—A correspondent writing from Havana, in regard to the demonstration made there by volunteers on Thursday, February 12, says: "A large body of volunteers, unarmed, however, assembled at the Plaza de Armor, in front of the Captain General's Palace, and demanded with loud cries a change of the decrees regarding the draft, wishing to be allowed to go into the campaign by full battalions, and not to be drafted into the service. In order to prevent a riot orders were given to clear the crowd, which was done by the mounted civil guards, during which some persons were wounded and five killed. A strong force of armed volunteers was then rapidly stationed on all the streets in the city opening into the square in which is the Palace, and no one was allowed to pass. Pickets of cavalry were also stationed outside of Havana and preparations were made to put down any further disturbance. The day following the demonstrations several arrests were made, the most notable that of the Ex-Cure of the Cathedral, Father Castro, who was distinguished in Havana for his fastidious habits and his radical republicanism. Senor Martinez, formerly editor of the *Journal*, of this city, was also arrested, both of whom are accused of being concerned in the disturbance. So general seems to be the belief that it will go hard with them, that a report is current that Castro and Martinez have already been tried and sentenced to death."

A Cuban Journal Opposed to the Visit of a Chinese Commission.

HAVANA, February 22.—The *Voz* opposes the coming of a Chinese commission because Americans belong to it. The *Voz* believed at first that it would not come, but finds itself mistaken, and calls on Javellar to take proper steps to prevent it. It thinks the "laborantes" are connected with the affair. The commission might produce a disturbance among the Chinese. The *Voz* only is fearful that a majority of the people are disposed to welcome the commission, because it will certainly cause an improvement in the present condition of laborers and may produce a change in the present laws.

GREAT BRITAIN.
The New Government.

LONDON, February 21.—The action of Disraeli in limiting his cabinet to twelve members is generally approved by the press.

Sir Charles Edward Trevellyn is to be made Baronet. Francis John Parkenham, Secretary of the British Legation at Washington, and Watson, Secretary of Legation at Copenhagen, are to exchange places.

The following additional appointments under the new Government are announced: Lord Sandon, Vice President of Council; Lord George Charles Lennox, Commissioner of Works and Buildings; H. H. Smith, member of Parliament elect from Westminster, Financial Secretary of the Treasury.

LONDON, February 22.—It is represented that Gladstone has determined to no longer take an active part in parliamentary proceedings. There is much speculation as to who will succeed him as the head of the opposition. The *Observer* hopes that Gladstone's determination is not final.

SPAIN.
Severe Fighting.

MADRID, February 22.—Severe fighting has been going on in Biscay for several days. Gen. Dorregaray, with 25,000 insurgents, holds the heights above Somorostro. The Republicans have taken the first height. Their losses are heavy. The wounded are coming into Santander. The fleet has left that port to attack Portugalite, which will be simultaneously assaulted by land.

Later.—The fleet entered the river on Friday, and found that Portugalite had been abandoned by the Carlists.

Vinarez Taken by Carlists.

BAYONNE, February 22.—The Carlists have taken the town of Vinaroz, in Valencia. The garrison, numbering 200, were taken prisoners.

NAGASAKI.
The Insurrection Spreading.

LONDON, February 22.—Dispatches from Nagasaki say the insurrection is spreading and the situation is critical. The insurgents are advancing on that place, and at last accounts were so near that the foreign residents were preparing to leave.

TEMPERANCE WAR.

Proposed Reforms in New York.

NEW YORK, February 21.—The churches are said to be moving in the interest of temperance. The trustees of Trinity are reported to have decided to no longer lease property of the church for purposes of liquor selling, and inquiries are making by other churches, that members may be prevailed upon to stipulate that their property shall not be used for such purposes.

NEW YORK, February 22.—The temperance crusade was opened this evening by meetings in the Church of Strangers and in the Seventeenth street Baptist church, both of which were well attended. In the former addresses were delivered by A. T. McMullin and Rev. Dr. Dowling, urging on the good work and inculcating persevarance and energy. In the latter Dr. R. E Sutton, of Rome, and ex-Judge Van Cott made stirring appeals for the suppression of this vice. Though it is evident that strong opposition will be manifested towards the movement, the advocates of temperance are hopeful of succeeding in the end.

Mount Vernon, Ohio.

Dispatches from Mount Vernon, Ohio, report the success of the woman's movement there, the closing of several saloons, with a promise of greater success.

Columbus, Ohio.

COLUMBUS, February 22.—The ladies' temperance prayer meeting this afternoon was the largest of the week, and was attended by many ladies who have up to this time taken no part in the movement. Most of the pastors preached sermons to-night relative to the movment. Several ministers favor street praying, while others claimed that men who drink were the ones to be labored with and asked to sign a pledge. Bishop Rosecrans is favored temperance, and urged work through temperance societies within the Church. He was inclined to regard the street praying as an invasion of private rights, that cannot accomplish much permanent good.

Springfield, Ohio.

CINCINNATI, February 22.—The *Gazette* special says there was a big temperance mass meeting of children held at Springfield this afternoon. All the saloons closed their doors to-day, which is unusual.

South Charleston, Ohio.

South Charleston, Clark county, reports the surrender of three liquor sellers, and a promise of surrender from two others.

Mason City, Ind.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 22.—A dispatch from Mason City, Ind., reports a temperance movement there, in which three thousand dollars have been raised to execute the law forbidding the sale of intoxicating liquors, and states that of twelve saloons all but two have been closed since last Friday.

ST. LOUIS.

The Missouri Grangers in Favor of the Improvement of the Mississippi River.

ST. LOUIS, February 21.—In the State Grange to-day the following report of the Committee on Transportation was adopted:

WHEREAS, We deem the present facilities offered us by our present railroad system inadequate for the transportation of the agricultural products of the West to the seaboard, and

WHEREAS, For want of sufficient competition the railroad companies seem disposed to extort rates of freight which are unjust and oppressive; therefore,

Resolved, That we appeal to Congress to use their influence to secure the improvement of the navigation of the Mississippi river and all its important tributaries by the National Government, as soon as possible.

On motion the Secretary was instructed to send a copy of this report to each member of the Missouri delegation in Congress.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., 1 A. M., Feb. 23, 1874.

Probabilities for To-day.

For Monday in New England and the lower lake region, northeasterly winds, with cloud and rain or snow.

For the Ohio valley, northwesterly winds and cloudy weather.

For the upper lake region, falling barometer, higher temperature and cloudy weather.

For the southwest, rising barometer, diminishing northerly winds, partly cloudy and clearing weather.

For the South Atlantic States and Virginia, southeast to southwest winds, stationary or rising barometer, and cloudy weather.

Marine News.

NEW YORK, February 21.—The steamship Ontario, from Liverpool, has arrived.

LONDON, February 21.—The steamers Calabria and Minnesota, from New York, have arrived out.

GLASGOW, February 22.—The steamship State of Georgia, from New York, has arrived out.

NEW YORK, February 22.—The steamer Rhein, from Bremen, has arrived.

Look Not on the Nose When it is Red.

There are some men who don't know any more about the action of frost on the human frame than to believe that a person's nose looks fiery red when frozen. A resident of Second street always entertained this opinion until Saturday. He was walking along Michigan avenue, when he saw the red nose of another very worthy citizen, who loves the rich and generous wines of all countries, and the Second-street man kindly said: "Beg pardon, sir, but your nose is freezing." The man addressed whipped off his overcoat in about a second, spat on his hands, and said he could lick any wooden-headed son of a cucumber in Detroit who dared to insult him, and there would have been a fight but for some pedestrians holding the arms and legs of the red-nosed man, while the Second-street man got around the corner.—*Detroit Free Press.*

HOME NEWS.

Not According to Law.

Mr. Samuel Hastings, M. C. from the Third ward, Allegheny, proposes to take the Market Committee to task at the next meeting of Councils, for the illegal election of a Market Constable the other night. It seems that voting on that occasion was conducted according to the old custom of secret balloting, but the new Constitution requires all voting to be either viva voce or by marked ballot,—hence the legal trouble that surrounds the committee's action. The gentleman who has been looking into the matter intends bringing it before Councils, with a view of having a new and legal election.

Accidents on the P., W. & B. R. R.

An accident occurred to a through freight train on the Pittsburgh, Washington & Baltimore Railroad at Alpsville on Saturday night, which fortunately resulted in nothing worse than some slight damages to the engine. The engineer when passing Guffy Station a few minutes previously, did not see that danger was signalled or did not heed it, and in consequence his train collided with the local freight at the point mentioned. None of the passenger trains were delayed.

A wall at Soho fell on the track yesterday and necessitated a transfer of the passengers in the express and churen trains. The delay was but short, and to-day the obstruction will be cleared away.

THE SOUTH SIDE ENGINE HOUSE.
Estimates Opened and the Contract Awarded.

The Building Committee of the Board of Fire Commissioners have opened the bids for the construction of a new engine house, to be located corner of Bingham and Ninth streets, and found them to be as follows:

Swain & Dixon	$14,505
J. B. Chalmers	15,000
Martin G. Frank	16,530
John Richard	14,645
Robert Marshall	14,870
R. White	11,200
William Johnston & Co	13,975
*Samuel Hastings	11,175
Mears & Pillow	14,000
B. J. Bradley	15,675
Henry Murphy & Co	12,200
Wm. B. Kline	14,560
Walter & Rolland	14,570
W. Hazlett	11,847
L. Benz & Bro	12,675
George Schramm	15,850

After due consideration it was decided to award the contract to Mr. Samuel Hastings, of Allegheny, he being the lowest bidder. Bonds will be required for a faithful performance of the contract within a reasonable period of time.

DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATIONS.
The Last, While the New Constitution Holds Good—Ick Word to Councilmen.

It would be wire for members of Councils before considering the Appropriation Ordinance this afternoon to glance at the provision in the new Constitution which relates to the incurring of debts by municipalities. Hitherto it has been customary when appropriations for specific objects have been exhausted to either procure a transfer from the contingent fund or some other source within the control of Councils, to keep on expending with the intention of meeting such indebtedness in the Deficiency Appropriation for the following year. In the ordinance to be presented for the action of Councils to-day it will be seen this item has reached the large sum of $112,750. This is the last time the Deficiency can be admitted on the list as Section 2, of Article XV of the new instrument, states expressly, that "No debt shall be contracted or liability incurred by any municipal commission, except in pursuance of an appropriation previously made therefrom by the municipal government." Members of Council will, therefore, see the necessity for making a fair, economical provision for each department of the city government, and constantly keep in view the fact that the probabilities are extravagant appropriations, if allowed, will, as a rule, be exhausted during the coming year, while those made merely large enough to run the municipal machine smoothly and frugally, will meet no harder fate. If either ward or ward shall be drawn for all interest accruing or accrued on the debts of said districts respectively.

SEC IV. That the balance of said receipts from said special taxes (after payment of interest), shall be paid to a sinking fund for the district from which it is collected, and shall be used for the payment of the special debt of said district.

SEC V. That the revenue of said city for the year 1874, arising from the taxes, loans, all other sources, together with any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, are hereby appropriated for the following purposes:

1. Interest on City Loan	$190,000 00
2. Salaries	35,000 00
3. Printing	15,000 00
4. Fire Department	145,000 00
5. Police	225,000 00
6. Water Works	90,000 00
7. Streets	140,000 00
8. Pittsburgh Gas Company	20,000 00
9. Diamond Markets	7,000 00
10. Monongahela Wharf	4,000 00
11. Allegheny Wharf	1,000 00
12. Weigh Scales	2,000 00
13. Contingent Fund	40,000 00
14. Board of Health	10,000 00
15. East End Gas Company	12,000 00
16. City Property	25,000 00
17. Outstanding Warrants	500 00
18. Finance Fund	30,000 00
19. Sinking Fund	100 00
20. Fifth Ward Markets	400 00
21. City Hall Furnishing	4,000 00
22. Roads	40,000 00
23. Surveys	15,000 00
24. Water Loan Interest	280,000 00
25. Water Extension Loan	500,000 00
26. Water Loan Sinking Fund	50,000 00
27. Fifth Avenue Market	2,000 00
28. Special Sinking Fund	7,000 00
29. Lawrenceville Sinking Fund	3,250 00
30. Street and Sewer Improvement Fund	50,000 00
31. South Side Market	2,500 00
32. South Side Wharf	1,500 00
33. Deficiencies	112,750 00
35. Equalization	15,000 00
36. South Side and West Side Gas Co	10,000 00
36. Fire Department loan interest and sinking fund	24,000 00
37. Deficiency water loan interest	75,000 00

SEPARATE INDEBTEDNESS.

Twenty-fourth ward, borough Orms-by sinking fund	2,093 65
Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth wards, borough East Birmingham	18,236 29
Twenty-seventh ward, borough St. Clair	2,161 95
Thirty-first ward borough Allentown	1,735 50
Thirty-second ward, borough Mt. Washington	2,311 12
Thirty-fourth ward, borough West Pittsburgh	2,864 70
Twenty-fifth ward, borough Union	545 66
Thirty-sixth ward, borough Temperanceville	3,776 67

ESTIMATES OF RECEIPTS FOR 1874.

City tax	4 mills	600,000 00
Business tax	2 mills	184,000 00
City special, old	½ mill	30,000 00
Lawrenceville special	1 mill	9,000 00
Fire tax	1 mill	145,000 00
Water Tax Interest and Sinking Fund, 1½ mills		200,000 00
Water works		250,000 00
Monongahela Wharf		12,000 00
Allegheny Wharf		3,500 00
Mayor's Office		50,000 00
Diamond Market		45,000 00
Fifth Avenue Market		2,500 00
City Gauger		3,500 00
Vehicle Licenses		30,000 00
Street Railroads		4,000 00
Building Inspector		4,500 00
Interest on bank balances		20,000 00
Streets		10,000 00
South Side Market		4,000 00
Weigh scales		5,000 00
South Side wharf		2,000 00
Water extension loan bonds		100,000 00

SEPARATE INDEBTEDNESS.

Twenty fourth ward, special, 5 mills		2,093 65
Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth wards, special, 2¾ mills		18,236 29
Twenty-seventh ward, special, 1 mill		2,161 95
Thirty-first ward, special, 1¾ mills		1,735 50
Thirty-second ward, special, ½ mill		2,311 12
Thirty-fourth ward, special, 3 mills		2,864 70
Thirty fifth ward, special, ½ mill		545 66
Thirty-sixth ward, special, 3 mills		3,776 67

THE "WILSON."
An Interesting Item for the Ladies—A Great Display of Fine Sewing.

Passing along Sixth street Saturday afternoon our attention was attracted to a throng of ladies surrounding the window of Mr. Lee S. Smith's establishment, No. 14 Sixth street, near the Suspension bridge. A closer approach to the place showed the attraction—a life size wax figure in the window arrayed in a superbly ornamented silk wrapper upon which is exhibited sewing of the most exquisite finish we have ever seen. The robe, all around its outer edge, was deeply embroidered with chenille work, which seemed a marvel for a seamstress, but the still greater wonder was when it was ascertained that it had all been done on a Wilson Machine.

Desiring to learn something further of the attraction which drew so many around the store and inside, we questioned the ladies and found that Mr. Wilson, of the Wilson Company, was present with samples of the machine and the work which had been done for the Vienna Exposition. The machines were all inlaid with pearl and of the most beautifully polished wood, which shone like a mirror. Then on all sides were evidences of what could done on a "Wilson" from a fancy figure on guaze to the straightest seam on the heaviest cloth or leather. The samples embraced a beautifully ornamented side saddle, harness, boots and shoes, all stiched in figures, silk gowns, quiltings, muslin, satin, in short, every conceivable variety of cloths, upon which every description of sewing was exhibited—felling, fluting, embroidering, quilting, hemming, tucking, braiding, flouncing, gathering, plain sewing, figure work—everything that a needle and thread could work up.

The display certainly struck every observer as ahead of anything of the kind ever seen in Pittsburgh, and was as well worth a trip to see as a picture gallery.

This exhibition is made by Mr. Wilson to show what can be done with a "Wilson," and as the samples will only be here until Friday, those who wish to see them—as well as the silver medal awarded to the Company, at Vienna, should take advantage of this opportunity.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—The week opens at the Opera House with the popular Mrs. James A. Oates' Comic Opera Troupe. The Grand Duchess will hold the boards to-night and no doubt the wide spread reputation of the Company and the excellence of the piece chosen will fill the house from parquette to dome.

The Weber Piano
At Carl Retter's, No. 29 Fifth avenue. tf

CITY FISCAL AFFAIRS.

Taxation and Estimated Expenditures for the Ensuing Year.

The Finance Committee Finish their Labors and Report the Appropriation Ordinance.

The Finance Committee resumed its session on Saturday, and further considered the appropriation ordinance. The work was completed before adjournment, and will be presented for the ratification of Councils. The figures will be found especially interesting at this time, as the Equalization assessments have rendered it necessary to remodel the millage. The following is the ordinance in full:

AN ORDINANCE LEVYING TAXES AND MAKING APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE YEAR 1874.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That for the purpose of providing sufficient revenue to meet the ordinary expenses of the city, to pay the interest on outstanding bonds, and to discharge all other liabilities now due, or which may become payable during said year 1874, taxes shall be and are hereby levied and assessed upon all property and other objects of taxation as follows:

1. Upon all property taxable for State and county purposes, 4 mills upon each dollar of valuation.

2. Upon all property taxable for State and county purposes within the limits of the city of Pittsburgh as it existed prior to the consolidation under the act of April, 1867, one-half mill upon each dollar of valuation, as a special tax for the separate indebtedness of said district.

3. Upon all property taxable for State and county purposes within the limits of the former borough of Lawrenceville, one mill upon each dollar of valuation, as a special tax for the separate indebtedness of said district.

4. Upon all goods, wares and merchandise, and upon all articles of trade and commerce sold in said city in any manner not herein otherwise provided for, two mills upon each dollar of said sales.

5. Upon the actual yearly sales of each and every person or firm engaged in the trade, business or occupation of retailing, for his, her or their benefit, vinous, fermented, or distilled liquors, fifteen mills upon each dollar of said sales.

7. Upon the actual yearly sales of each and every person or firm engaged in the business or occupation of an auctioneer, two mills upon each dollar of said sales.

8. Upon the gross commissions of brokerage of all merchandize brokers, forwarding and commission merchants, not including commissions on sales, fifteen mills on each dollar of said commissions.

9. Upon the average line of discounts of brokers, banks and banking institutions, one mill on each dollar.

1. Upon the gross receipts of insurance companies, insurance agencies, express companies and telegraph companies, three mills upon each dollar of said receipts.

11. Upon the gross receipts of persons engaged in the business of keeping billiard tables, ten-pin alleys or bagatelle tables for public use, fifteen mills upon each dollar of said receipts.

12. The schedule of water rents for the year 1874 shall be as fixed by ordinance.

13. Upon all property taxable for State or county purposes, one mill upon each dollar of valuation; also upon the yearly receipts of all fire, life and marine insurance companies or their agents, three and one-half mills upon the dollar of said receipts, to be used for maintaining and extending the fire department.

14. Water works interest and sinking fund tax one and a half mills upon each dollar of valuation.

SEC. II. And at the above rates the city assessors shall assess said taxes.

SEC. III That the amount necessary to pay the interest on the separate indebtedness of the old city and the borough of Lawrenceville, shall be taken from receipts from the special taxes of the districts aforesaid, and placed in Appropriation No. 1, and the treasurer shall be drawn for all interest accruing or accrued on the debts of said districts respectively.

SEC IV. That the balance of said receipts from said special taxes (after payment of interest), shall be paid to a sinking fund for the district from which it is collected, and shall be used for the payment of the special debt of said district.

SEC V. That the revenue of said city for the year 1874, arising from the taxes, loans, all other sources, together with any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, are hereby appropriated for the following purposes:

1. Interest on City Loan	$190,000 00
2. Salaries	35,000 00
3. Printing	15,000 00
4. Fire Department	145,000 00
5. Police	225,000 00
6. Water Works	90,000 00
7. Streets	140,000 00
8. Pittsburgh Gas Company	20,000 00
9. Diamond Markets	7,000 00
10. Monongahela Wharf	4,000 00
11. Allegheny Wharf	1,000 00
12. Weigh Scales	2,000 00
13. Contingent Fund	40,000 00
14. Board of Health	10,000 00
15. East End Gas Company	12,000 00
16. City Property	25,000 00
17. Outstanding Warrants	500 00
18. Finance Fund	30,000 00
19. Sinking Fund	100 00
20. Fifth Ward Markets	400 00
21. City Hall Furnishing	4,000 00
22. Roads	40,000 00
23. Surveys	15,000 00
24. Water Loan Interest	280,000 00
25. Water Extension Loan	500,000 00
26. Water Loan Sinking Fund	50,000 00
27. Fifth Avenue Market	2,000 00
28. Special Sinking Fund	7,000 00
29. Lawrenceville Sinking Fund	3,250 00
30. Street and Sewer Improvement Fund	50,000 00
31. South Side Market	2,500 00
32. South Side Wharf	1,500 00
33. Deficiencies	112,750 00
35. Equalization	15,000 00
36. South Side and West Side Gas Co	10,000 00
36. Fire Department loan interest and sinking fund	24,000 00
37. Deficiency water loan interest	75,000 00

SEPARATE INDEBTEDNESS.

Twenty-fourth ward, borough Orms-by sinking fund	2,093 65
Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth wards, borough East Birmingham	18,236 29
Twenty-seventh ward, borough St. Clair	2,161 95
Thirty-first ward borough Allentown	1,735 50
Thirty second ward, borough Mt. Washington	2,311 12
Thirty-fourth ward, borough West Pittsburgh	2,864 70
Twenty-fifth ward, borough Union	545 66
Thirty-sixth ward, borough Temperanceville	3,776 67

ESTIMATES OF RECEIPTS FOR 1874.

City tax	4 mills	600,000 00
Business tax	2 mills	184,000 00
City special, old	½ mill	30,000 00
Lawrenceville special	1 mill	9,000 00
Fire tax	1 mill	145,000 00
Water Tax Interest and Sinking Fund, 1½ mills		200,000 00
Water works		250,000 00
Monongahela Wharf		12,000 00
Allegheny Wharf		3,500 00
Mayor's Office		50,000 00
Diamond Market		45,000 00
Fifth Avenue Market		2,500 00
City Gauger		3,500 00
Vehicle Licenses		30,000 00
Street Railroads		4,000 00
Building Inspector		4,500 00
Interest on bank balances		20,000 00
Streets		10,000 00
South Side Market		4,000 00
Weigh scales		5,000 00
South Side wharf		2,000 00
Water extension loan bonds		100,000 00

SEPARATE INDEBTEDNESS.

Twenty fourth ward, special, 5 mills		2,093 65
Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth wards, special, 2¾ mills		18,236 29
Twenty-seventh ward, special, 1 mill		2,161 95
Thirty-first ward, special, 1¾ mills		1,735 50
Thirty-second ward, special, ½ mill		2,311 12
Thirty-fourth ward, special, 3 mills		2,864 70
Thirty fifth ward, special, ½ mill		545 66
Thirty-sixth ward, special, 3 mills		3,776 67

THE NATION TRUST CO. AGAIN.
Receiver Bailey Files a Bill in Equity—The Court Grants Him Authority to Collect Claims of the Bank by Process of Law.

It seems John H. Bailey, Esq., Receiver of the Nation Trust Company, has met with no end of difficulties in his endeavors to settle up the affairs of that unfortunate institution. Among others has been the trouble attendant on the collection of debts shown to be due the institution, and for which he, as Receiver, holds the notes of the alleged debtors. Many of these have refused payment on the grounds either that they had already been settled or that they had been left for collection. In order to arrange all the affairs in accordance with strict business policy and the law, Mr. Bailey, on Saturday, filed the following bill in equity in the Court of Common Pleas:

The petition of John H. Bailey, receiver in said case, respectfully represents:

That on the 29th day of November, 1873, he was duly appointed by the Court Receiver of the National Trust Company, also known as the Nation Trust Company, and having been first duly qualified, assumed the duties of his appointment; that the principal part of the assets were notes, bills and open accounts with individuals, corporations and firms; that in many cases moneys have been due the company upon notes settled and otherwise for nearly six years, and that actions therein should be instituted; that in many cases, from the neglect and refusal of debtors to pay the sums due by them, legal proceedings must be resorted to; that many accounts and assets of the company are in dispute; that other negotiable paper and securities have come into possession of the petitioner as Receiver, in some instances the debtors allege that they have paid the same, and in others they are claimed not to be the property of the company, but to have been left for collection only, and in other cases large balances appear due by certain debtors, they claim that the amounts have been paid in whole or in part, and in some cases over-paid, and in others that large credits are due the debtors for deposits made and notes and bills given to the company for which allowance has not been properly made.

Your petitioner further represents that in some of the instances stated, he had reason to believe that the allegations of the debtors are true, and that the credits are due the seeming debtors; that they do not appear upon the books of the Company, but that owing to the imperfect manner in which in some cases the books and records of the Company have been kept, it is impossible for your petitioner to adjust and determine the controversies which have arisen and may arise without resorting to legal proceedings; that in many cases in the judgment of your petitioner, it would involve useless expense and unnecessary delay to resort to the Courts—many actions at law or suits in equity to adjust the questions, and that it would be greatly to the interest of all parties concerned that the controversies should be submitted to arbitration by consent of the petitioner and alleged debtors, and further, that it is the desire of the parties to this cause and of the creditors of the said company that the settlement of the affairs of the company shall be made as speedily as possible, and that it is by request of such parties interested that your petitioner has been induced to seek the powers herein prayed for.

Your petitioner therefore prays your Honors to order, adjudge and decree that he, as Receiver of said company, shall institute such action or actions, suit or suits, as may seem to him necessary and proper to enforce collection of all claims and moneys appearing to be due to said company, and in cases where the parties may assent thereto, and the said Receiver shall consider such course the best for the interest of all concerned, he may submit the matter in controversy to one or more arbitrators, with power to agree that such reference shall be without exception or appeal, and that such actions, suits and arbitrations shall be instituted in the name of the Nation Trust Company for the use of said Receiver.

JOHN H. BAILEY,
Receiver.

The report was received and the prayer of the petitioner granted by the Court.

SHIFTS OF THE STRIKERS.
The Window Glass Blowers and Their Prolonged Lock-out—How They are Making Both Ends Meet—A Little Poetic Justice Needed.

The improvement which it was hoped would take place in the glass manufacturing industries after the panic had blown over has not, we are sorry to say, been realized, and that important interest is but little better than it was a month ago. In some branches there has been a noticeable resumption of something like activity, but the window glass makers seem to be still apart from their employers in the original source of disquietude, the reduction of wages. It is safe to assert that the injury done the business by this prolonged lock-out will react as much and probably more to the detriment of the workmen as to the proprietors. The demand which in former years was always supplied by Pittsburgh has to a very appreciable extent been withdrawn and other places, not deserving of it under ordinary circumstances, are reaping the orders and consequent benefits which would, were reason to resume its sway in the minds of the employees, have insured to the profit of Pittsburgh glass men. Of course the workmen are losing more of this comparatively than the proprietors, and there is no doubt but that they feel the present inconvenience and will feel the future disadvantages more than those who are compelled to see their capital lying idle while it is wrapped up in numerous unproductive glass houses. The experience of strikes in this city, which have occurred in the past, shows conclusively that the men gain nothing and lose a great deal by them. The driving away of a branch of trade is easily accomplished, but it takes years and an enormous sacrifice of money—a portion of which invariably comes off hands' wages—to re-establish what misguided judgment and obstinancy deliberately and persistently cast adrift.

It is high time the window glass blowers and their fellow workmen should take a sober second thought in the effects of this lock-out. They cannot expect their old employers to stand by supinely and see their interests going to wreck day after day, without an effort toward solving the difficulty. The reduction they have so long stood out against is not an unjust one, for many other mechanics and laborers have submitted, generally with a good grace, to as large, if not larger per centage of curtailment, and the state of finance and trade has affected the glass interest to as great an extent as the iron, steel or any other. An importation of workmen to take the places of those recusants, who are so stubborn, would be eminently proper, and against such a movement there could not fairly be a complaint. Indeed they have been "out" for such an extended period now, and individuals among them have taken to so many other employments, that any growling at such action would be so manifestly unjust that honest public opinion would throw all its sympathy to the proprietors.

One day last week a GAZETTE reporter happening in the lower part of the South Side overheard a conversation between a carman and a young man, evidently from his appearance one of "boes" at one of the mills. It was very pertinent to the subject of this article and as a specimen of how men whose pride will not permit them to work at a trade will degrade themselves for seven dollars a day, ten per cent. reduction subtracted, though are still mean enough to underwork a poorer class of laborers, is well worthy of reproduction. The conversation was relative to what sum should be paid the cartman for his services, the amount agreed upon finally being less than the rate prevailing some months ago.

"How is it, Dennis," said the young man, "that prices for hauling are down now?"

"It's the glass house men sir," he replied "they're been in their strike so long that they must have something to live by." They get most their seven or eight dollars a day at their own proper trade, but ye see sir, they're too high strung to go in on the little bit of reduction, so they go 'round and do a little sawdust pile now at our regular hauling, and nothing up poor men a minute, how they are not so spunky when it comes to injuring us—nor yet that they are meanly enough to take the bread from us and our families, and take the hay from our horses. That's the kind they are and that's the kind of pride they're loaded with, confound them all!"

The emphatic word was somewhat stronger, than the one substituted for it here, but without the short speech of the worried Dennis, is sufficiently forcible and pointed to show how it is the glass makers are able to continue the lock out. On inquirys for the reporters appetite for further particulars concerning this which invariably comes off hands' wages—to re-establish what misguided judgment and obstinancy deliberately and persistently cast adrift.

TRANS-ALLEGHENY CANAL.
Preparations for the Coming Convention—Committees Appointed—The Friends of the Movement active.

The friends of the project for a Trans-Allegheny Canal, are in earnest about the matter and seem to be adding to their numbers, with every meeting held in the interest of the movement. The project is to establish a water route to connect the waters of the gulf with the Atlantic Ocean by the way of the Youghlogheny River Improvement, and a canal to connect the slackwater with the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal at Cumberland.

Congress has recently devoted considerable attention to the subject of cheap transportation, and the feasibility and practicability of the various routes proposed. It is thought now that if the friends of this route, thoroughly present its advantages before Congress, it will be the chosen one. For the purpose of helping on the good work, and what she knows, and the above previously announced will be held at Lafayette Hall, this city, March 19. To make arrangements for this assemblage the following committees have been appointed

COMMITTEE ON RECEPTION.

For Pittsburgh—Frank Jones, R. C. Gray, James Park, Jr., Domene Bonsen, H. L. Bollman, Thomas Mellon, Max Moorhead, Henry A. Laughlin, Thos. T. Blair, William Nimick, Wm. H. Lyon, Daniel Wallace, R. H. Palmer, T. B. Atterbury, Jas. P. Barr, John Watt, David Bly, W. P. Logan, Theo. E. Tack, Jas. Haberman, J. B. Sneathen, Thos. M. Bayne, J. K. Moorhead, Robt. T. Nevin, Thomas Davis, H. B Hays, Harry Oliver, Thomas McConnell, John Harper, Jos. Dilworth, W. H. Brown, John F. Drayo, Col. Schoonmaker, Chas. A. Drayo, Jas. B. Hill, Geo. H. Thurson, W. D. Moore, Daniel O'C O'Neil, J. G. Sisbnseck, Joseph Walton, Simpson Horner, Madison Bailey, Addison Lysle, James Watson, Thos. Moore, James. J. Bennett.

COMMITTEE ON CORRESPONDENCE.

Frank Cowan, B. S. Heath, J. J. Hazlett, E. C. Pechin.

COMMITTEE ON REPRESENTATION.

For Braddock's Field—Thos. McVay, J. N. Shallenberger.

For Versport—Wm. Whigham, J. H. Flagler, W. D Wood, W. A. Dunshee, W. E. Harrison, H. B. Sinclair, James Lynn, R. G. Bailey, Jacob Hill, Bernard Junker, Jesse Sill, David Clark, B. W. Rankin, J. G. Leezer, James P. White, James F. Ryan, James Evans, Wm. Hartman, F. Patterson.

For Elrod's—Stephen Bayard.

For Boston—Robert Cornell, William Douglass.

For Coulterville—James M. Love.

For Robbins—W. M. Robbins and Joseph Robbins.

For Guffey's—James Guffey.

For Shaner's—A. G. McGrew.

For Armstrong—C. H. Armstrong.

For Moore's—Thomas Moore.

For Suterville—Eli C. Suter and Wm. Britt.

For West Newton—B. S Heath, C. C. Markle, Israel Painter and James Trunick.

For Smith's Mill—James Corey.

For Broadford—J. M. Cochran, A. O. Tinsman and B. Overholt.

For Mr. Pleasant—Israel Uncipher, C. C. Overholt and John Moyers.

For Connellsville—George F. Dawson, George Horrence and M. S. Stouffer.

For Uniontown—J. K. Ewing, C. E. Boyle, Robert Hogsett, Thomas Watt, Wm. H. Playford, E. F. Ferguson, John D. Roddy and A. M. Wilson.

For Indian Creek—D. W. C. Dumbauld.

For Falls City—D. S. Stewart and Albert Stewart.

For Stewarton—Andrew Stewart.

For Confluence—W. R. Mountain, F. R. Fleek, and David Patton.

For Ursina—N. G. Kelm, Andrew J. Lynn, J. M. Batzer and William L. Hoblitzell.

For Somerset—J. W. Koontz, Stutzman, Wm. C. Baer, Isaac Hugus, W. H. Picking, Henry Schell, John H. Uhl and A. H. Goffreth.

For Meyer's Mills—Joseph O. Meyer.

For Keystone Junction—J. J. Hoblitzell.

For Philson's—Wesley Guffey.

For Mt. Savage—J. A. Mulholland and C. Slack.

For Cumberland—Geo. A. Pearrie, W. W. McKaig, A. P. Gorman, John Ritchie, Patrick Hemmidi, M. Bannon and Lloyd Lowndes.

COMMITTEE ON PRINTING AND HALL.

N. J. Bigley, H. B. Cousin and James Brown.

COMMITTEE ON STATISTICS.

Allegheny, J. F. Drayo; Westmoreland; B. S Heath; Fayette, E. C. Pechin; Somerset, ——Seiner; Bedford, John Cessna; Allegany, Md., G. A. Pearrie.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

B. S. Heath, John Guffey, and H. Clay Frick.

Letters held for Postage.

Sister Mary Baptista, Wheeling, Va., 3c; James D. Brimmer, Noble stown, Pa., 3c; Jane A. Chronister, New Chester, Pa., 3c; Ragina Erfmann, Worthington, Pa., 3c; Mary Louis, Allegheny, Pa., 3c; Morton & Lewis, Grand Rapids, Mich., 3c; Franklin McCann, Bolivar, Pa., 3c; Archie Mullin, McKeesport, Pa., 1c; Michael Potter, Allegheny, Pa., 3c; Hartman Schrader, Chillicothe, O., 3c.

E. C. NEGLEY, P. M.

Will Receive This Week per Steamer Oceanic.
AND OPEN ON
Tuesday, February 24,
Our Early Spring
Importation
of
Embroideries,
from Narrow to very Wide Goods,